IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE COMMERCIAL
AND OFFICIAL CLASSES

THE Bombay Gazette

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES
In ... ... 13 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS

BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
*29th ,,	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
30th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate. Rs.	SINGLE. "B" rate Rs.	RETURN. "A" rate. Rs.	RETURN. "B" rate Rs.
To MARSEILLES	594	or 435	891	or 742-8
To LONDON	627	or 528	940-8	or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Leave Marseilles or Naples about	Due Bombay about
				1914.
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July	24 July.
*City of Calcutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23 Aug.
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5 Sept.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14 Sept.
†City of Marseilles	8800	19th Sept.	28th Sept.	11 Oct.‡
*City of Glasgow	6529	26th Sept.	6th Oct.	21 Oct.
†City of Paris	9332	10th Oct.	17th Oct.	31 Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct.	30th Oct	13 Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	21 Nov.‡
City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov.	14th Nov.	29 Nov.
*Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov.	25th Nov.	11 Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec.	.....	28 Dec.
†City of Marseilles	8800	17th Dec.	24th Dec.	8 Jan. 1915.

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.
‡ Calling Karachi direct.

Excepting the "Trafford Hall" all other steamer carry 1st and 2nd class passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single. Rs.	1st class Return. Rs.	2nd class Single. Rs.	2nd class Return. Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly-qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nordd eutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with
"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Office, Homjee Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Lhasa	2,184	Friday 13th Feb.	6 a. m.	direct.
Linga	2,185	Mon. 16th Feb.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.M.
Kola	1,205	Thurs. 19th Feb.	9 a.m.	† C M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
• Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly)

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 19th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Lindula," 3,358 tons, on Thursday, the 12th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday 19th Feb.
†Purnea	3206	,, 5th Mar.
*Pundua	3305	,, 19th Mar.
†Pentakota	3418	,, 2nd April

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co, Agents.

Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
12th February, 1914.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
*Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	20th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	A. Scampicchio	1st Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Mar.
*Graz	3905	D. Mandich	20th Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz.	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	R. Huber.	10th April.
*Semiramis	4039	P. Pavissich	20th April.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st May.
Cleopatra	3999	A. Scampicchio	10th May
*Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	20th May.
Habsburg	3979	R. Huber.	1st June.

*Calls at Karachi on the 22nd and leave on the 24th.

ORDINARY SERVICE *via* KARACHI

Steamer	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
China	6017	E. Tarabochia	26th Feb
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Cliunak	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D Cosulich	1st May.
Persia	5895	M. de Nardo	30th May
Nippon	6350	M.Franovich	30th June
Fr. Ferdinand.	6046	A. Leva	1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back .. ,, 750
,, London via Trieste ..Rs. 579 to 644*
,, London via Trieste and back Rs. 908 to Rs. 1,038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back .. ,, 525
,, London via Trieste Rs. 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back Rs. 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

FARES ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back .. ,, 675
,, London via Trieste .. .. ,, 529 to 594†
,, London via Trieste and back . ,, 833 to 963†

†Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauern, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Persia	5895	M. de Nardo	10th Mar.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £450,000
RESERVE .....£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purpose registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON, S.W

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		,, Hongkew
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,, 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tilnling
Lioyaang	Tienstin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).

Fengtien (Mukden)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram;

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY
RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will b allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls	55,000,000
Do. subscribed	,,	45,000,000 =say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels		3,500,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostook
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ALAMSON,
Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Pukat
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo		Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal city of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
4 Crosby Square, London, E.C

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON
Manager.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Rs.	40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up)	,,	25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVERNMENT PAPER)	,,	38,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ANOTHER BIG VICTORY

THE SHAW BUSINESS COLLEGES, the Largest in NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND Purchased, in ONE SINGLE ORDER, (52) FIFTY-TWO ROYAL STANDARD Typewriters, Model No. 5, SOLELY on a basis of MERIT, after Comparing them with other leading Machines.

ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITERS SELL ENTIRELY ON THEIR MERITS

SOLE AGENTS

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in 1-2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in 1-2 lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available: KING GEORGE'S TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE, NEAPOLITAINS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION OF
BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES
INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell); Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes; consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with

BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
HULL, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

POST OFFICE.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited from well established and reliable motor firms or Companies for the conveyance of the following POSTAL MAILS in Bombay City, by Motor Car, Lorry or Van :—

A. Daily Mails.
B. Weekly and Occasional Mails.

2. At present 'A' includes DAILY—
Trips 66 daily full.
Trips 24 empty.
Weight : approximately 32 tons (from 50 lbs. to 2 tons per car).
Mileage : 180.
At present 'B' includes MONTHLY—
5,337 boxes.
11,170 bags.
Total : 16,507.
Mileage : 850.

'B' service will be greatly reduced when the new Mole at the Alexandra Docks is ready for use by the Post Office.

3. Detailed particulars of the trips and work can be seen at the Presidency Postmaster's Office, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., and detailed statements will be supplied by the Presidency Postmaster, on application to him.

4. It is proposed to use two types of cars.
(i) for loads up to 560 lbs. excluding driver and postal official.
(ii) for loads up to 2,240 lbs: (1 ton) excluding driver and postal official.

5. The Tender should give the following particulars :—
AS REGARDS 'A' (a) The subsidy per mensem required for the whole daily service.
(b) The maximum weight which the subsidy will include without increase of subsidy.
(c) The principles and rate on which an increase of subsidy will subsequently be governed.
AS REGARDS 'B' (d) The rate per bag or box irrespective of weight or mileage within the Bombay Delivery area.
GENERAL (e) The period of the contract.
(f) How soon the contractor can start the service after signing the contract.
(g) The type or types of cars which the contractor proposes to use.

6. The tenderer must also in the Tender itself or in a confidential annexure give the Postmaster-General, Bombay, sufficient proof of his general and financial ability to take up and carry through the contract.

7. The successful tenderer on securing the contract will have to execute a bond with sufficient security to the effect that, if, owing to his default, he is unable to maintain the postal motor car service, he will indemnify the Post Office for any loss to which it may be put owing to such default

8. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves to himself the right to reject any or all Tenders and to select any Tender that he considers suitable.

9. The Tenders should be sent under SEALED cover addressed to :—
H. A SAMS, Esqr., I.C.S.,
Postmaster-General, Bombay.
marked on the cover in clear type "Tender for Postal Motor Service."

10. Tenders will be opened by the Undersigned at 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 31st March, 1914.

H. A. SAMS,
Postmaster-General, Bombay.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY the 26th February, 1914 at 6-30 P. M.

GEO. W. GILCHRIST,
Hony. Secretary.
24th January, 1914.

NOTICE.

RE : ESTATE OF EDWARD JAMES SEXTON, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 886, that all persons having any claims against the late EDWARD JAMES SEXTON, a retired Brigade Surgeon of His Majesty's Indian Army, late of Glanmyre Spencer Road, Southsea, in the County of Hants, England, European, deceased, who died at 45 Clarence Parade Southsea, aforesaid, on the 25th day of June, 1913, and Letters of Administration (with a duly authenticated copy of the will annexed) of whose estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 29th day of January, 1914, to JOHN CUTHBERT GRENSIDE BOWEN, the administrator in Bombay of the said deceased, are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to Messrs. LITTLE and Co., Solicitors for the abovenamed administrator, at their Office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, after which date the administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received Notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Messrs. Little and Co., the attorneys of the abovenamed administrator.—Dated this 3rd day of February, 1914.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for John Cuthbert Grenside Bowen, administrator in Bombay of the Estate and effects of Edward James Sexton, deceased.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT, at 6 p.m.

MABEL AND MALFE
MISS GLADYS CUNNINGHAM
and the film
"HONESTY"

SATURDAY, at 6 p.m.
THE MELBOURNES
MABEL AND MALFE
and the film
THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT, and 13th, and 14th February, 1914
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
produces the successful Musical Comedy,
THE QUAKER GIRL
Play by James T. Turner.
Music by Lionel Monckton.

CAST:
MESDAMES BINNING, CROFT, PHILBY, SANDFORD, SAXBY, STREET, AND WEBB, AND MISS FLYNN,
MESSRS. CROFT, DODDS, DOUGLAS, MEADE, MEDLEY, WATTS, D. WILSON, AND F. WILSON.

LARGE CHORUS
AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA

Scenery specially painted for the production under the kind supervision of Mr. Cecil Burns of the School of Art, and Mr. Dinshaw A. Irani

EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 P. M. SHARP.

Box Office at MESSRS. S. ROSE & CO.

NOTICE.—By special arrangement with the B. B. & C. I. Railway the last Down Local Train will leave Colaba at five minutes to one each night of the performance.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

CONVERSAZIONE OPEN to Members only, will be held in TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, February 25th, at 9-30 P.M. (S.T.), to meet H. E. THE GOVERNOR and LADY WILLINGDON. Application and subscription of Membership (each member may bring two Lady guests) should be sent to the Hon. Sec. Prof. O. V. MULLER, M.A., Elphinstone College. Last day for receiving PICTURES is THURSDAY NOON, Feb. 19th, at Town Hall.

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Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dressmaking advise, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes puolished

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Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, K.G.
The Earl of Lytton.
The Headmaster of Harrow.
E. F. Benson.
Open to Officers in the Army and Navy and members of the Higher Civil Service.

The Year Book, containing full accounts of last Winter in Switzerland and the various centres of the Club, with the addresses of each hotel, will be sent on application, to any of those entitled to join, to the Hon. E. C. Pary, Honorary Secretary, 3, Upper Woburn Place, Tavistock Sq., London, W.C.

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"GAUMONT'S GRAPHIC"

CONTAINING ALL THE LATEST NEWS IN PICTURES.

THIS WEEK.—Lloyd George at Marseilles, Carmen Sylva's Birthday, Sinking of Submarine "A 7," &c., &c.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY
7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

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Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

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Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

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High standard of quality and long experience of the Indian climate have made our Cigarettes famous and distinguished.

Price Per Box of 100.

	Rs.	A.
Extra Fine G. F.	6	6
Crown Prince	5	4
Admiral	4	12
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Non Plus Ultra	3	14
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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit : Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
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Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.
White Rose	150o	,, ,,
Chester	125o	,, ,,
Devoe's	125o	,, ,,
Monkey	125o	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yeller

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES, (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY, MARCKS & Co., LTD., JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

FIRST CLASS COOK WANTED ADVERTISER will pay reasonable wages to a good man. Box 9103, care of "Bombay Gazette."

PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9 1-2 inch by 4 1-2 inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9 1-2 inch by 4 1-4 inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 15-16 inch by 3 1-2 inch Rupees 2-4 per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A MATRON, for the Girls' School, the Indo-British Institution, Bombay. Salary, Rs. 30 p.m., all found. Apply to the PRESIDENT of the Ladies' Committee, the Indo-British Institution, Bombay.

YOUNG LADY ASSISTANT REQUIRED, for large drapery establishment. Box No. 9104, care of "Bombay Gazette."

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

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A Lecture delivered by
Lt.-Col. COLLIE, I.M.S.
Price Annas two ; Postage half Anna.
To be had from the "Bombay, Gazette."

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WANTED G. I. P. Railway CABIN CANDIDATES. Applicants must have passed IV Standard. Age not under 18 or above 30, must be of good physique. Pay Rs. 15 whilst under training, starting Rs. 20. Apply personally to DISTRICT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, between 12 and 13 hours during week days.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a good FITTER, one with experience of Printing Machinery preferred. Apply to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE, by European Firm, willing and energetic youths to work as SALESMAN and COLLECTORS, on salary and Commission. Cash security required. Apply box No. 1985, care of this Paper.

LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST WANTED. Must be quick at both and familiar with office routine. Reply to Box 9101, care of this Paper.

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ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY.

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Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 P.M. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 handsome, strong rubber-tyred bicycle wheels gig by Pestonji Press, in very good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 grey arab, aged, quiet in harness.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at First Floor "Bansilal Villa," Colaba Reclamation, Colaba, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich tapestry, lined drawing room suits, drawing room cabinets, chiffoniers, glass door almyrahs, tapestry door curtains, marble top wash-hand tables, pier glass vases, wall plates and figures, oil paintings and water colours, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, China and coir mattings. Hyderabad carpets, copper utensils, etc. etc, the property of H. Stiller, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co
Bombay, 12th February, 1914

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one of his exclusive town it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obstrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.

The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

S.S. Lhasa, 949 tons, Capt. H. Manley, arrived here yesterday from Karachi etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Lindula, 2,133 tons, Capt A. R. W. Handcock, will sail to-day for Basrah etc.,with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Dwarka, 759 tons, Capt. W. Moxon, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Falls of Orchy, 3,139 tons, Capt. H Murchi, sailed yesterday for Hull etc., with a general cargo.

S.S. Sutherland, 2,277 tons, Capt. A Longstaff, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, January 31, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Caledonian, 2,540 tons, Capt. Gaubault, arrived here yesterday from Noumea with a general cargo and passengers. She sailed in the afternoon for Marseilles with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. Elysia, 3,098 tons, Capt. J. A. Coverley, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Palamcotta, 2,207 tons, Capt. G. R. Elton arrived here yesterday from Durban, Jan 23 with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Aviemoor, 2,382 tons, Capt J. H. Keefad, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, January 30, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Bahadur, 2,933 tons, Capt. F. M. Peet, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta and cost ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Saigon Maru, 3,311 tons, Capt. T. Yamaguchi, arrived here yesterday from Kobe, January 6, with a general cargo.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure ....Captain Nugent .....R N
H M S Pelorus ....Coomdr Hill .....R N
H M S Odin.....Coomdr W Miller...R N Sloop
H M S Sphinx...Coomdr Todd .....R N
R I M S Hardinge...Coomdr Hamilton...Troopship
Rewa .....Capt Kerr..... Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 11.

Angus .....2320 Lagell .....A Yull& Co
Alfeld ....2479 Fisher.....Arab Strs
Arcadia .....3513 Barcham.....P & O Co
Ariel.....2209 Hyde ...C Muncherji & Sons
Ariadne Irene .....2644 Tindall ...D Nanjee & Co
Aviemoor.....2382 Kofad ....
Bahrein.....1402 Grant .....Arab Strs Ltd
Belle of England .....2468 Kelvay.....
Bahadur.....2936 Peet ....T M & Co
Cairngowan .....2580 Band ..5-2...W & A G & Co
Egypt .....4 07 Summers.....P & O Co
Elysia .....3098 Coverley ...W & A G & Co
Firoze .....2029 Primrose .....T M & Co
Glenfels.....3337 Freedon .....W & A G & Co
Hosseini .....944 Fanning.....T M & Co
Himalaya .....3709 Evans .....P & O Co
Hothby .....2232 Anderson .....J M & Co
Khosrou .....2410 Hannah ...Jed...T M & Co
Kaura .....304 King .....M M & Co
Lindula .....2133 Hardcock .....M M & Co
Lhasa .....949 Manley...Karachi...M M & Co
Niagara (Yacht).703 Gundersen .....J Leiter
Orissa .....3525 Rolfsen .....M M & Co
Picton .....3241 Jones ....
Patiala .....1929 Bamber .....M M & Co
Palamcotta.....2207 Elton.....M M & Co
Rahmani.....1872 Cottrell.....T M & Co
Sidra .....2097 Bryn.....Bombay Co
Shwedagon... 1999 Crengh .....I B Pot Ld
Shoenfels.....3637 Freedon .....W & A G & Co
Saigon Maru .....3311 Yamaguchi ...O S Kaisha
Sutherland .....2271 Longstaff ... .
Taiyeh .....2999 Kayo .....A M Jivraj & Co
Ulla .....3426 Oliver .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Don of Kelly	2575	Tindle			J F & Co
B Toro	1650	Hicks	Hull	1-2	J F & Co
C&R Vestalin	3511	Pattie	Madras		W & A G & Co
D&H Liberia	2304	Schroder	Antwerp	15-2	T S & Co
F Chapra	3951	Fergason	Antwerp	15-2	M M & Co
H Yeatmoor	2214	Bowles	Hull		D Nanji & Co
K Java Maru	2574	Fuchigimi	Kobe	16-2	N Y Kaisha
M Manchester Civilian	2927	Spencer		21-2	T M & Co
N Trader	3327	Williams			A M Jeewanjee & Co
O Lawoe	1817	Gates		10-2	D M Khandwani
P Algerian	2404	Wilson	Liverpool		12-2 K Nixon & Co
Q Ada	2483	Mason	Dunkirk		14-2 W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Strathvilly	2235	Hedquist	Port Said	W & A G Co
3 Balmainton	2433	Jones	Hull	4-2 W & A G Co
4 Ariosto	4313	Booth	Hull	21-2 J F & Co
5 Brampton	2383	Sherbon	Hull	12-2 T M & Co
7 Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summers	Antwerp	18-2 J F & Co
8 City of Bombay		Karachi		21-2 K N & Co
10 & 11 Yelli	2955	Haber	Karachi	12-2 W & A G & Co
12 & 13 Caledonia	3430	Dowell		P & O Co
15 Seminamis	2553	Parisich	Trieste	20-2 A L S N & Co
16 Hopemount	2105	Gibson	Aberdeen	16-2 T M & Co

H W P D

Bahadari	829	Hoosen	Bo S N Co
Mahmudi	949	Ahmed	Mangalore 12-2 Bo S N Co
Netravati	699	Falcera	Karachi M M & Co

M W D D

Saida	3433	Johnson	M M & Co

Off Side N

Abydos	1939	Davis	Mauritius 31-1 Bo & A S N Co

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Palamcotta, for Durban.
" Bahadur, for Calcutta &c.
" Saigon Maru, for Kobe &c.
" Penang Maru, for Kobe &c.
" Salsette, (to arrive) for Aden.
" Elysia, for Liverpool &c.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS.

The Clan Line steamer Clanlamont left Liverpool on the 9th for Madras only.

OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the list of Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1913-1914 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In Feb.1914				
Bengal ...	1980000	1717275	.....	262725
In Feb.1914				
Bombay ...		No Sale.		.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

Nine Sales of Bengal Opium.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To end of Feb. 1914				
Bengal ..	14220000	16876675	2656675	... ...
To end of Feb. 1914				
Bombay..		No Sale		.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Hunt, Rifle Butts.
H. M. Customs Ball, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company : "The Quaker Girl," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p. m.
Classical Association Meeting at 6-30 p.m. in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society. Paper by Prof. R. S. Conway on "The place of Dido in history."
Garden Party to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon by the President of the Bombay Corporation, Victoria Gardens.

TO-MORROW.

Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company, "The Quaker Girl," Excelsior Theatre.
Bombay Corporation : Standing Committee, 5 p.m.
Indo-British Institution prize distribution by Lady Willingdon, 4-45.

SATURDAY, February 14.

Bombay Races, Mahalaxmi.
B. V. A. Inspection by General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company, "The Quaker Girl," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.
Last day for entries for Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament.
Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon drive in state to the Races.

SUNDAY, February 15.

Bombay Hunt, Parla.
B. V. A. Camp closes, Colaba. Inspection by Inspector R. G. A. in India and G. O. C., Poona Division.

SATURDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY.—Draw for Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament at Bombay Gymkhana at 7-15 p. m.

25th February to 7th March.—Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament on the Queen's Road Courts of the Bombay Gymkhana at 5-15 p. m. each day omitting Sunday, March 1, 1914.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

SOUTH AFRICA INDIANS' FUND.—This fund now amounts to Rs. 3,33,594.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—Her Excellency Lady Willingdon will present the prizes at the annual prize distribution of the Indo-British Institution to-morrow afternoon at 4-45. The Ven. the Archdeacon of Bombay will preside.

YOUNG MEN'S MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION.—A dinner party will be given in honour of Mr. Kamal Omar Bey and Dr. Adnan Bey, members of the Croissant Rouge Ottomane, by the Young Men's Mahomedan Association, to-day at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Noor Baug, Mazagon, Bombay.

MOSLEM MISSION OF THANKS.—A public meeting of Mahomedans will be held under the auspices of the Anjuman Ziya-ul-Islam, on February 14, at 9 p.m., at Kapad Wanj Wadi, Tardeo, in honour of Messrs. Adnan Bey and Kamal Omar Bey, the Delegates of the Ottoman Red Crescent Society, who have come to this country to thank Moslims for the monetary and other help rendered in the recent war in the Balkans.

BAND PROGRAMME.

PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st. Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m., to-day.

March	Arabia ..... Larry Buck
Duet for Cornet and Euphonium.	Excelsior ..... Balfe
Valse	Phryne ..... Zulueta
Selection of Tosti's Popular Songs	..... Pougher
Intermezzo	Salome ..... Loraine
Selection	The Chocolate Soldier ..... Straus
Serenade	The Warblers ..... J. Perry

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E.,V.D., Commanding, dated February 12.

The Annual Rifle Meeting will commence at Ghat Copar on Sunday next, the 15th instant. Names of intending competitors to reach Adjutant's Office by Friday night, the 13th instant. Programme can be obtained on application at Head-quarters.

The Hill Memorial Competition and Bayley Company Challenge Shield (to be fired simultaneously) on Sunday, the 15th instant, commencing at 7-30 a.m.

The Range is allotted to "G" Company on Monday, the 16th instant for Class Firing. Members coming out are requested to notify the Adjutant at Head-quarters, so that their own rifles may be taken out.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut-Colonel Sir Henry Proctor A.D.C., commanding, dated February 12.

Orderly N. C. Officer for the week, Sergt. A. E. Baird.

Friday, February 13th—Parade, Jackal Club Flats, at 7 a.m. Dress—Drill Order, Dismounted action.

The Range at Santa Cruz is available for Class Firing on Sunday morning next. Train leaves Church Gate Station 7-5 a.m.

The Commandant is pleased to make the following promotion.—Lce-Corporal R. C. Lowndes to be Corporal, dated February 6, 1914.

It is notified for information that the annual camp of instruction opens at Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon, March 7, and closes with the Divisional Officer Commanding Inspection, on Monday morning, March 23.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Mazmail Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab...		
do. do. for Calcutta...		
do. do. for Madras...		

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Friday only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

[In force from 1st December, 1913.]

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-50	21-0
Gujarat Mail ...	7-45	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express and Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd	6-55	21-45

HAJ PILGRIMS.

HOSPITAL NEEDED AT JEDDAH.

GOVERNMENT DISAPPOINTED.

The Vice-President of the Haj Commitee has submitted, through the President, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, the report on the work performed by that body from July 1912 to July 1913. In respect of this document the following resolution has been issued by the Government of Bombay in the General Department :—

The report gives proof of the continued efforts on the part of the Haj Committee to mitigate the hardships and promote the convenience of Hajis in their transit through Bombay, and the Governor-in Council is pleased to acknowledge their labours in this cause.

Since the issue of the last report of the Committee the Government of India have, at the instance of the Government of Bombay, invited other local Governments and Administrations to take action with a view to the establishment of local Haj Committees at all the principal centres from which pilgrims take their departure for the Hedjaz. It is hoped that by the constitution of such bodies not only will the Bombay Haj Committee be relieved of much of the work and responsibility which now devolves upon it, but will also be placed in a position to extend largely the sphere of its operations and to make its utility much more widely felt. As appears from the report, the action taken by the Government of India has already resulted in the organization of several local committees.

Government regret to observe the very inadequate reponse with which the Committee's appeal for contributions towards the cost of founding a hospital at Jeddah for Indian pilgrims has met. The collections during the year amounted only to Rs. 9,369. Still more disappointing is the failure of the movement in favour of the establishment of a repatriation and relief fund for indigent pilgrims. Although the local committees referred to above may be expected in course of time to effect some reduction in the number of pilgrims who start inadequately equipped for the journey, the difficulty with regard to the annual stranding of pilgrims, many of whom, originally sufficiently provided with means, have been reduced to indigence in the course of their sojourn in the Hedjaz, is likely to continue, and Government could contemplate with equanimity the final abandonment of the proposals for the institution of a compulsory return ticket system only on the condition of their being fully assured that ample funds were forthcoming from the Mahomedan community in India, and that an efficient organization existed, for the relief and repatriation of these indigents.

With regard to the question of the use of the land required for a waiting shed at the border for the Hajis, the attention of the Commissioner of Police is invited to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 5012, dated the 1st August, 1911, and he should be requested to negotiate direct with the Port Trustees in the matter.

Government are prepared to reconsider, in the light of the negative results of the opening of Karachi as a port of departure, the question of the engagement of the services of a whole-time clerk for the Committee. That body should be asked to submit specific proposals to Government through their President.

With regard to the several recommendations contained in the concluding paragraph of the report, Government do not regard it as practicable that the servants attached to the musafirkhanas, which are now in charge of Government, should be placed under the orders of the Protector of Pilgrims. The other recommendations refer to matters which are dealt with in a Bill for the amendment of the Protection of Pilgrims Act which is at present under the consideration of Government.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVALS BY THE SALSETTE TO-MORROW.

PER S.S. SALSETTE.

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Babonean, Mrs J T
Hemans, Capt G W
Hill, Mr R
Lawrence, Rev F
Morris, Mr S
Mrs Arnfield's Ayah
Rose, Mr S J
Weir, Mr D C

GIBRALTAR TO BOMBAY.

Hamilton, Capt C

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Allum, Mr E F
Babbington, Mrs M
Banan, Dr F B
Baird, Major P T C
Boyd, Mr L
Begbie, Sir J
Clark, Mr J A
Cobb. Mr A H and Mrs
Critchley, Mr C H M
Ealer, Mr K
Fosbery, Mr A C W and Mrs
Gould, Major P
Haig, Miss M
Hancock, Mrs F de B
Hutchison, Maj G
Hamer. Mr J E B
Hayes, Miss B
Inman, Capt H
Knott, Mr J, Mr H B
Ker, Mr S D
Knox, Mr J and Mrs
Linton, Mr G
Lloyd, Mr L N
Mills, Capt P S
Mackey, Mr E R
Mawson, Mr G T
Phillips, Miss
Paterson, Rev R
Robertson-Glasgow, Capt A W Mrs
Raikes, Mrs E B
Smith, Mr J W, Mrs and Miss
Skitwith, Capt F
Selkirk, Mr W
Sherer, Mrs J C
Sinnickson, Miss E R
Snow, Mr F W
Turner, Mr M

PORTSAID TO BOMBAY.

Harter, Mr A J, Miss A M

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Elsmie, Mrs A, Infant and Nurse
Logue, Mr G, Mrs R
Miss W Mrs Matthews and Infant

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Cadell, Capt J G
Murray, Capt A D

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. Justice Spencer, I.C.S., Madras High Court will, on reversion, be posted as District Judge, Tanjore.

It is understood that Mr. Grainy will act as Financial Secretary, Behar and Orissa Government, vice Mr. Hammond who is proceeding on leave.

Bishop Montgomery, of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, has completely recovered from his recent serious illness. (He was invalided home from India.) He has returned to London from the Riviera, hoping soon to resume his official duties.

Some idea, says the *Indian Daily Telegraph*, of the size of the attendance at the races on (Civil Service) Cup Day may be gathered from the fact that eleven hundred conveyances of all descriptions were parked outside the enclosure. Of these over a hundred were motor-cars—quite an unusual sight for Lucknow.

The Secretary of the Cow Protection Society, Mahuma, Kathiawar, appeals for financial assistance to enable help to be rendered to cattle-owners in Bundelkund where a grave scarcity of fodder prevails. It is stated that cows are being sold at prices as low as five rupees each because their owners are unable to feed them.

The Rangoon Port Commissioners have bought the whole of Hazlewood, a valuable estate in East Rangoon, covering about 10½ acres of land on the foreshore, for about Rs. 8 lakhs. At present it is a site of oil godowns between the Burma Oil Co.'s property at Duneedaw and Monkey Point. The purchase is subject to the approval of the Local Government.

The Bengal District Administration Committee, under the presidency of Mr. C. H. Bompas, I.C.S., is at present touring in the Madras Presidency studying the Madras system of district administration with a view to introducing changes into the Bengal system so as to bring the officials into closer touch with the people in administrative matters, and bridging the gulf that is said at present to be noticeable in that Presidency.

The *Englishman* understands that Mr. Hoffmann has sent an expedition to Rajgari, otherwise called Ramgarh Cave temples, with the object of having everything there of any archæological interest photographed. The expedition has experienced great difficulties in getting there on account of bad roads and heavy jungle; but the photographers have done their work and are now on their way back. The wonderful caves of Ramgarh are supposed to date back to the second or third centuries B. C. and have lately aroused an enormous amount of interest. Government have recently despatched an expedition to investigate them and to take copies of artistic ruins. Mr. Balkiston, of the Archæological Survey, is in charge of the expedition.

According to a report in the *Board of Trade Journal* from his Majesty's Vice-Consular Bushire (Mr. H G. Chick), the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company has passed under the management of a British firm in India, the former native management retiring. Persian merchants in Bombay at once commenced negotiations for the formation of a new company under the British flag. It is understood that the necessary capital has been secured, and that ships are being purchased. An increase of shipping in the near future is confidently anticipated, for it is expected that the new shipping organisation will also take up home trade, and at the same time rapid progress is being made with the engineering works up the Shatel-Arab.

The Murree correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* wrote on the 7th instant:—A telegram from Srinagar, despatched at 11 this morning says: "It has been snowing here heavily since early morning and still continues." The road from Basra Gali to Murree has been sufficiently cleared to enable tongas to come to the tonga stand, but the mail is two to three hours late on account of the difficulties of this road. At the tonga stand passengers to Kashmir go on foot *via* the Post Office and Powell's Hotel to Jhikka Gali and baggage is carried by coolies. The road from Sunny Bank to Jhikka Gali is absolutely blocked. Motorists intending to go to Kashmir could hardly negotiate the road from Basra Gali to beyond Lower Topa. It is very misty in Murree and some snow fell to day.

THE LATE MR. J. G. LORIMER.

Mr. John Gordon Lorimer, who died in such tragic circumstances at Bushire a few days ago, was a distinguished member of the Political Department and his career had been such that high perferment must have come his way in due course, observes the *Pioneer*. He came out to the Civil Service in 1891, was posted to the Punjab Commission and soon showed aptitude for frontier work. He was assistant political officer with the Tochi Field Force in 1897, when action had to be taken after the Maizar affair and in 1899 acted as Political Agent in the Khyber, on each occasion confirming the opinion formed as to his capacity for dealing with trans-frontier tribesmen. After a short term in the secretariat of the Foreign Office he was placed on special duty in connection with the Mahsud blockade of 1900-1902. The special duty in the Foreign Office was followed by his being posted to the Persian Gulf, where he was destined practically to remain, though terms of special duty followed in which he compiled the *Gazeteer of Persia*, a work which will last long as the standard book of reference. In May 1910, Mr. Lorimer became Political Resident in Turkish Arabia and British Consul-General at Baghdad, a post which he filled admirably, and when Sir Percy Cox proceeded on leave this year, he was chosen to act for him as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf with head-quarters at Bushire. His untimely death will be widely regretted and it means a very serious loss to the Political Department, as he was an officer of marked ability, courage and judgment. In a wide circle of personal friends, he will be greatly missed, for he was a man of sterling character with generous and sympathetic qualities.

THE WEATHER.

FEEBLE DISTURBANCE IN THE NORTH.

NO RAIN REPORTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Feb. 11.

The weather was feebly disturbed over the greater parts of Northern India Cloud was reported from most stations, but the air was very dry and rainfall was not yet occurred.

Forecast:—No large change.

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the submontane districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the east Punjab. Maximum temperature is in excess in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has fallen and is now nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in defect in the northern half of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual Night temperature is in defect in Cutch and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect Minimum temperature is generally in excess; maximum temperature is also above normal in the extreme eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad —Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—An area of low pressure is shown to-day over upper Sind and the western half of the Punjab. Cloud has increased in the submontane districts of the Punjab. No precipation, however, has yet been reported.

A few showers are possible in the western half of the Punjab.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date
Jask ...	63·9	57·4	0·17	1·83
Muskat ...	72·8	65·3	0·30	0 98
Delhi ...	72·0	51·0	...	0 60
Karachi ...	77·5	59·7	...	0·87
Bhuj ...	77·0	49·8	...	0·03
Dwarka ...	...	...	...	...
Verawal ...	81·6	55·7	...	0·00
Rajkot ...	84·6	50·1	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para...	87·2	54·8	...	0·00
Surat ...	91·7	59·5	...	0·00
Ahmedabad ...	86·4	54·1	...	0·00
Deesa ...	83·2	49·2	...	0·01
BOMBAY ...	84·2	69·5	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	87·9	64·1	...	...
Mormugao ...	84·9	70·9	...	...
Karwar ...	85·7	68·0	...	...
Malegaon ...	91·8	53·9	...	0·08
Ahmednagar ...	90·0	53·4	...	0·16
Poona ...	90·8	56·5	...	...
Sholapur ...	93·1	59·9	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	92·8	60·5	...	0·24
Belgaum ...	88·5	57·8	...	0·82
Madras ...	85·7	68·6	...	28·73
Bangalore ...	87·6	62·4	...	0·34

BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), on the 11th February, 1914, was 30·199, inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by 013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

THE TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	February.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs ...12		m 0	24	30	4
		0	32 a	23	7
Fri 13		m 0	58	30	4
		1	17 a	28	9
Satur ...14		m 1	32	29	11
		2	3 a	28	5
Sun 15		m 2	7	29	1
		2	52 a	27	9
Mon 16		m 2	45	27	11
		3	49 a	26	10
Tues 17		m 3	29	26	7
		5	1 a	25	11

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	February.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs ...12		m 6	24	16	4
		6	22 a	14	10
Fri 13		m 7	1	15	7
		7	3 a	15	7
Satur ...14		m 7	40	15	4
		7	44 a	16	8
Sun 15		m 8	21	15	5
		8	29 a	18	3
Mon 16		m 9	5	15	11
		9	23 a	19	10
Tues.....17		m 9	56	16	8
		10	34 a	21	4

LIFE-SAVING AT SEA.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE POWERS.

PASSENGERS' "CHARTER OF SAFETY"

Delegates of all the maritime Powers have signed at the British Foreign Office a convention, which will be, humanly speaking, the charter of safety of every ocean-going passenger in future.

With the tragedies of the Titanic and Volturno in mind, the delegates guard against the idea that their regulations will make a liner safe or unsinkable, but the new requirements will be a great step forward.

Lord Mersey, who controlled the Titanic inquiry, presided at the International Conference, and thus summarised its results to the delegates, who represented:—British Empire, France, Italy, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Germany, United States, Austria, Norway, Belgium.

Iceberg Patrol: The United States will control vessels patrolling the Atlantic for icebergs and derelicts, and will warn all liners by wireless. Captains warned must at night reduce speed or alter the course. All captains must give wireless warning of icebergs. All the Powers will share the cost of the patrol.

Safety Bulkheads: All ships must be sub-divided into watertight compartments, sufficient to keep them afloat in case of casualty, and must have bulkheads to prevent the spread of fire. There must be means of escape from these compartments. Captains are urged to use unceasing vigilance, and never think that their vessel is unsinkable.

Wireless for All: Every ocean-going vessel, with fifty or more on board, must have wireless with a range of a hundred miles, and in most cases there must be a continuous watch by qualified men for wireless distress calls. A captain in distress may select from answering vessels the most likely to help him.

Boats for All: There must be lifeboats or equivalents for all on board, with special life jackets for children. Sufficient sailors must be trained to use the boats.

Fire at Sea: There must be organised patrols to detect fire and adequate means to put it out.

Light for Night Disasters: It is urged that electric lighting and wireless generating machinery should be on an upper deck, so as to be unaffected should the boiler fires be put out by a leak.

Further details of the Convention are to be published on February 15. After it was signed Mr. Buxton eulogised the work of Lord Mersey and the delegates, and revealed the interest that had been taken in the conference by the King and Queen and the German Emperor.

Senator Lewis and Judge J. W. Alexander, delegates of the United States, expressed the warmest appreciation of the results achieved by the conference, and urged the effect such an international effort on behalf of humanity must have on the cause of general peace. Judge Alexander declares that the regulations for construction are the most important part of the Convention.

A BRUTAL CRIME.

A murder trial, in which there were features of unusual interest, has been concluded in the Court of the Sessions Judge of Coimbature. It is not often, says the *Madras Mail's* correspondent, that one hears of a father murdering his own child, but cases of this kind are not new in this district, and the motives alleged for such crimes are said to be to accuse enemies of the crimes, and get them into trouble. In this case a Chetty, by name Krishnan, was charged with murdering his daughter, Pappal, aged 7, with intent to accuse his wife's brother, Subban, of the murder, owing to a dispute about a house and a field. The day after Krishnan was remanded to the Sub-Jail at Mettupalayam, he made a voluntary confession to the Sub-Magistrate, Mr. V. Somenatha Iyer. The Sessions Judge examined Mr. Somenatha Iyer as a witness, to ascertain the circumstances under which the accused made the statement. At the regular enquiry the prisoner denied his confession and imputed improper conduct to the Police.

The judge and the assessors were agreed that the confession of the prisoner was a genuine one and that the accused murdered his daughter so that his enemy might get into trouble. The judge convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to death, as the murder was an inhuman one and there were no extenuating circumstances.

The Court engaged a local First Grade Pleader to defend the accused.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st January 1914, on 998·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week ...	208000	580000	4000	792000
Or per mile of Rly ...	208	581	4	793
For previous 17 weeks of half-year ...	367593	7691798	68569	1143630
	6			3
Total for 18 weeks ...	388393	8271798	72569	1222830
Comparison..				
Total for Cor. week of previous year.	6			3
	227746	482552	4119	724417
Per mile of Rly. do...	252	510	4	766
Total to cor. date do...	9			0
	377344	7419363	99138	1129195

Increase for the week ...Rs. 6[illegible],583
Do. to date ...Rs. 9,36,353

At the Naval Base at Rosyth the contractors, Messrs. Easton, Gibb, and Son, are devoting themselves at present mainly to the construction of the third large graving dock, in order that it may be completed as soon as the entrance look is finished. One of the docks is almost completed, but the third is behindhand, as the contract was placed later.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL,
M. D. & S. R. U. of P.
(lately arrived from Europe),
HAS the honour to inform Bombay residents that he has OPENED A SURGERY. He specialises in Specific Secret, and Skin Diseases and Gynæcology.
He is a specialist in ALL Secret Diseases and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.
CONSULTATIONS TIME 9 A.M. to 12 A.M., and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,
WATERLOO MANSIONS,
MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

A quick bake—
A quick bake and a good bake is secured by using "Paisley Flour." Only fifteen to twenty minutes are required for scones, rolls, little loaves, etc. And the result is delicious. Try
"PAISLEY (Trade Mark) FLOUR"
The SURE raising powder.
A line to MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta, will bring you a free copy of the Brown & Polson Book of 73 Recipes.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.
Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

KAMINIA OIL
Nouriches the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.
It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair dressing.
PER BOTTLE Rs. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2.

The Electrophone in useless Conspicuous than Eye-glasses.

MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Consols 2½ per cent ... 76 3-16+1-8
Exchange on London at Paris F c s ... 25·17 unchgd.
Rentes 3 per cent. ... 87 unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London.. 20·45 unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot ... 26 9-16—1-8
Do. 2 months hence.. 26 3-8—1-8
Closing Tone of silve ... Full caused by China selling.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 64 5-8 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d'st.. (Bank buying Rate) ... 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan) ... 91 1-2 unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m'st 1 7-8 unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m'st ... ... 1 7-8 unchgd.
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... 2 7-8 unchgd.
Do, Fine Trade Bills 6 months ... 3 1-8 unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... 77·9 1-8
Interest day to day loans... 7-8 unchgd.
Do. 7 day market loans. 1 1-4 unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 29th ultimo.
Amrrant withdrawn from the Bank of England about £100,000. For Egypt.

PORT SAID, Feb. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Persia has shipped gold to the value of £145,460 for India.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports...	49,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year ...	4,000
" Exports to Great Britain ...	9,000
" Exports to Continent ...	.....

NEW YORK.—
Futures—month of March ...12·08 unchgd.
Futures—month of May ...11·81 + 4
Advanced early on favorable cables and declined owing to receipts running above expectations.
Spot Cotton ...12·55 unchgd.

NEW ORLEANS.—
Spot Cotton ... 12 13-16 unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.
Futures—Month of March.. 12·32 unchgd.
Futures—Month of May ... 12·40+4

COFFEE.—
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ... ... 9 1-2 unchgd.
Demand Bills ... 4·85 5-8—1-8
Silver Commercial Bars ... 57 1-2—1-4

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... 8,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. ... 500 "
Total Day's Sales of East Indian ... .
Total Day's Imports ... 47,000 "
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Fair demand steady.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Futures—Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market.—Steady with a fair demand.
Mid-Americans ...6·99 + 3
Egyptian F. G. F. ...9·35 unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. ..... { Mar. 12·18 / May 11·85
New York Official noon call { Mar. 12·17 / May 11·85
New Orleans 10 a.m. ... { Mar. 12·41 / May 12·45

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.-March ...	6·61 + 6
March-April ...	6·62 + 5
April-May ...	6·59 + 6
May-June ...	6·59 + 6
June-July ...	6·55 + 6
July-August ...	6·51 + 5
August-September..	6·41 + 5
September-Oct ...	6·28 + 5
October-Nov ...	6·21 + 5
November-Dec. ...	6·17 + 5

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings"—Quiet prices steady.
Tone "Cloths"—Quiet prices firm.

Weft American 54's	... 11 1-4
Weft Egyptian 80's	... 17 5-8
Tone "Yarn"	... Steady.
Weft Egyptian 32's	... 12
Twist 32's W T C	... 9 3-4
Twist 32's B	... 10 1-8
Twist 36's W T C	... 10 1-8
Twist 36's B	... 10 1-2
Twist 42's	... 11 1-8
Twist American 60's	... 15 1-2
Twist Egyptian 60's	... 16 5-8
Twist " 80's	... 20 1-2

Grey shirtings 30 in by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12-8 lbs Red Heading 7 5
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13—8lbs ... 8
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Rangs ... 2 9
" Mulls 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends... 2 0 1-2
White Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Liepmans No. 1500 ... .
Cloth Gunni's 33s G. 20 in C.I.F... 12 9
40's Bannermill Twist ... 11
Goa Mayall's Yarns ... 11
F. G. F. Tinnivelly C. I. F. L'pool 5 29-32
Buyers or Sellers ...Nominal.
Months ...March-April
Water Twist American 30s. ... 10 1-2
" " 40s. ... 11 1-2
Mule " 40s. ... 11
" " 50s. ... 12 1-2
" " 60s. ... 14 5-8
" Egyptian 40s. ... 16 1-2
" " 50s. ... 17
" " 60s. ... 18

LONDON, Feb. 10.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F....37 unchgd.
Do. Months ...May-June.
Do. Name of Ports ...London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc...Buyers.
Wheat F.-A.-Q. Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F....No quotation
Tone—Quiet.

RUBBER.—
Para Rubber ...3 2 1-2+1-2
Feb.-March—Value—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—32 lbs ...No sellers.
Barletta Rasso—624 lbs ... do.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... } 35 3-4 unchgd.
Victorian ... } Feb.-March.
New South Wales ... } Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—
Yellow Cawapore per 416 lbs., 95 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ...53 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports ...Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Dons.
Brown 416 lbs ex-ship ...48 1-2+1-4
Do. Months— ...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Port— ...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc. ...Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED.—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...49 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports— ...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta ...47 3—3d
Do. Months— ...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports ...London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine-La Plata...43—1-4
Do. Months— ...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports ...Antwerp.
Do. Buyers, Sellers, etc...Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed £5-15—6d
Months ...Feb.-March.
Ports ...Hull.
Buyers etc. ...Done.
Tone—Firm.

METALS.—
Standard Copper G. M. B ...£65 3-4+3-4
Copper Braziers ...£80 3-4+1-4
Yellow Metal ...6 7-8 unchgd.

FREIGHT.—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Carral—9s. 9d. unchgd. Nominal.

ARRIVALS.—
"Seistan," "Stephan".

SUGAR.—
German Granulated Sugar—
C & F India (Double bags) 12 9 3-4 unchgd Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipments.. April-August.
Tone—Still without activity.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ...11 10 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...March.—Nominal.
Tone—Quiet neglected.
German Basi-rock 88 p.c. 9 4 Sellers —Feb.-Mar.
Months of Shipments ..9 6 1-4 unchgd Sellers —May.
Tone—Opened quiet—Closed steady.
E A R & Similar Crystals C and F India ...13 4 1-2 unchgd.—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...March-July.
Tone—Very little doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta ...11 4 1-2 unchgd.
Mauritius crystals C & F Bombay ...11 3 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Feb.—Value.
Tone—Dull.
Java Sugar—Unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11th, 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
4 Bundles Rupees	9,717	Bahrein ...	Hongkong Bank
2 Cases Sov	90,000	Jeddah	Comptoir Bank
8 Bundles Rupees	16,000	Busreh	Comptoir Bank
86 Bars Silver	1,50,000	London	Chartered Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 9th Feb. 1914.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	42	45,977
B. B. & C. I. Ry	39	35,886

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—
Bank of Bom. rate since 13th Nov. 7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. rate since 15th Jan. 6 p.c.
Bank of Mad. rate since 3rd Jan. 7 p.c.

EXCHANGE :—
The market is quiet but steady pending the receipt of to-day's allotments of Council Bills. We quote—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. Forward	...1s. 4 3-16 May
Do. Francs Ready	...171 1-4
Do. Marks "	...139 1-4
Hong'cong 60 days' sight	...139 1-2
Shanghai do.	...139 1-4
Japan do.	...148

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 95 13-16 for Cash and Settlement and has improved a little during the day closing as under. A moderate business is reported.
We quote—

Cash	...Rs. 95 13 0 to 95 14 0
Settlement	...Rs. 95 14 0

BULLION :—
Bar Silver in London was 1-8 down at 26 9-16 for ready and 26 3-8 for forward, the decline being due to China selling. The local market opened at 67 3-8 ex duty for the first settlement and closes 1-16 easier as under.
We quote—

English Bar Gold	...Rs. 23 15 9
Australian Gold	...Rs. 23 15 3
Sovereigns Gold	...Rs. 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	...Rs. 67 8 0
1st Settlement	...Rs. 67 5 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs. 67 0 0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	...Rs. 76 14 0
1st Settlement	...Rs. 76 11 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs. 76 6 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
The following are the latest telegrams to hand:—
WELD AND CO:—Liverpool: "Small market with rather better undertone. Absence of hedge selling. Long liquidation seems to have ceased. Some general buying, and some American straddle buying of new crop." New York:—"Dull and steady."
GRUNING AND CO:—"Market seems to have turned. South holding above shipping parity. Bears covering to secure profits."
HORNBY HEMELRYK:—"Martket is a complete puzzle. News mostly contradictory. Too many weak bulls."
CHARLES WILLIAMS:—"We think advance was caused in consequence of bears buying to cover their short sales. Spinners calling cotton. We doubt if it is advisable to follow the advance. Receipts so far this week much exceed same time last year."
The American markets closed unchanged to 4 points higher. The local market opened unchanged at Rs. 272 for good Broach. There was little business doing early in the day, and prices kept steady. At Colaba there was more enquiry and rates improved, but the market is still irregular and further fluctuations are likely. Closing rates are as under.
For ready cotton the enquiry is moderate.
QUOTATIONS :—

		Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	...	277	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	...	274	"
Fine " Wardha Hinganghat...		251	"
" " Nagpur ...		249	"
" " Yeotmal ...		240	"
" " Dhamangaon P. ...		235-6	"
" " Khamgaon Akola...		226	"
" " Amraoti ...		223-9	"
" " Khandeish ...		204	"
F. G. " Khandeish ...		196	"
Fine " Muthia ...		201	"
" " Bengal ...		202	"
F. G. Bengal ...		193	"

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone... ...	Barely steady.
Estimated Sales ...	10,000
Total Imports... ...	34,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Feb.-Mar. ...	6·61	6·59
Mar.-Apr. ...	6·62	6·60
Apr.-May. ...	6·59	6·57
May-June ...	6·59	6·57
June-July ...	6·55	6·53
July-Aug. ...	6·51	6·49
Aug.-Sept. ...	6·41	6·38
Sept.-Oct. ...	6·28	6·26
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·21	6·19

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is quiet but steady We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 7 14 0 B.T.
May	... Rs. 8 12 9 R.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is steady. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	... Rs. 9 0 3 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	... Rs. 7 11 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	... Rs. 9 0 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c....	Rs. 56 0 0
Black Kutni	... Rs. 44 8 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 9 13 0 B.T

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 34 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold	... Rs. 48 0 0
Small	... Rs. 47 0 0

MOWRASEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 7 14 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—
Tone—Market is steady. We quote :—

White Pusi 85 p.c. ready.	Rs. 5 10 0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1915 ...	Rs. 5 14 6 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,585
Bank of India ...	65 1-2
Bank of Baroda ...	90
Bombay Central Co-operative Bank ...	15
Eastern Bank ...	81

MILL SHARES.

Ahmedabad Advance ...	760 Feb.
Bombay United ...	...
Bombay E. S. & T. C....	pref 174 1-2 / ord. 222
Bombay Burmah T. C....	885
Crescent ...	115
Currimbhai ...	225
Colaba Land ...	1,492 1-2
David ...	476 1-4
Fazulbhai ...	445
Kolainoor ...	755
Khatali Makanji ...	1,375
Maneckji Petit ...	1,980
Bhon-Bhon ...	28
New Great Eastern ...	225
Nagpur ...	1,860
Swadeshi ...	1,470
Standard ...	1,140
Treacher and Co ...	490
Tata Ordi. ...	78 1-2
Tata Def. ...	138

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton ...	133 3-4
New Berar ...	530
New Mofussil ...	770 x. d.
Phoenix ...	133 3-4

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry...	695
Central Provinces Ry ...	119
Dhond-Baramati Ry ...	116
Sara Sirajgunj Ry ...	26
Tapti ...	585

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton ...	31,320	Bales.
Wheat ...	8,446	Cwts.
Linseed ...	9,756	"
Rapeseed ...	438	"
Gingellyseed ...	13,644	"
Poppyseed ...	Nil	"
Groundnuts ...	11,344	"
Castorseed ...	10,379	"
Rice ...	10,239	"
Myrabollams ...	7,613	"
Cottonseed ...	49,775	"
Mowrasseed ...	Nil	"
Gram ...	2,712	"
Joowar ...	2,936	"
Maize ...	Nil	"
Barley ...	Nil	"

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, February 9, 1914.
The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

1. Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1913-14. £21,650,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1913 to 7th Feb. 1914. By Council Bills* ... £26,550,815

* Of this sum £2,150,000 has been taken to the account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

DAILY IMPORTS—FEB. 11.

Steamer Ula from Rangoon. Agents.—M M and Co. 7,650 cases candles, 94,581 bags rice, 54 casks cowhides, 28 bags cocoanut oil cake, 263 bundles old gunnies, 2 cases khiam's, 80 bags turmeric, 2,059 bags cotton seed, 4 cases cigars, 1 case cheroots 2,892 bundles 16,29 pieces teak scantling.
Steamer P lamcotta from Durban. Agents.—M M and Co. 1,260 ton coal, 91 bags cowries, 2 bags hippoteeth, 22 pieces 5 tusks 3 cases ivory, 1 case rhinoceros horns, 1 case perfumery, 3 bags oilseed, 3,011 bundles clot es.
Steamer Aviemoor from Calcutta. Agents.—F Jeswandas and Co. 5,800 tons coal.
Steamer Sutherland from Calcutta. Agents—The Bombay Co. 5,280 tons coal.
Steamer Saigon Maru from Kobe. Agents—N Y Kaisha. 325 packages 25) cases cassia, 581 bundles rattens, 5 cases glass beads, 3 cases spun silk yarn, 4,528 pieces planks, 523 pieces poonah wood, 316 pieces sirayah wood.
Steamer Penang Maru from Kobe. Agents—N Y Kaisha. 170 drums asphaltum, 79 cases refined camphor, 10 cases medicines, 25 cases sulphur, 17 cases peppermint, 50 cas s cassia, 2 cases glass beads, 62 cases glass bangles, 61 cases bottles, 160 bags rice, 35 bags gambier, 1 box gambiges, 58 cases gum benjamin, 659 cases matches, 9 cases perfumery, 325 bags sago flour, 105 cases canned salmon, 30 cases camphor oil, 2 cases cassia oil, 20 cases staranisee, 5 cases mace, 12 bags nutmegs, 271 bags betelnuts, 66 bundles rattens 698 pieces planks, 376 cases 373 bales cotton goods. 23 cases 74 bales cotton yarn, 117 cases silk yarn, 63 cases clocks.

MANCHESTER COTTON REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton & Co., Ltd., manufacturers and exporters, write from Manchester on Thursday, Jan. 22.
Cotton figures from August 31st last, to last Friday.

	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of Cotton.....	988,640	1,337,820
Liverpool Stock. American Cotton ...	752,090	1,216,110
American del'd Spinners for the week...	402,000	405,000
American into sight for the week ...	334,000	266,000
American into sight for the season ...	10,719,000	10,440,000
Receipts at American Ports ...	7,475,000	7,493,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of Cotton ...	5,998,000	6,025,000
Visible Supply. American Cotton ...	4,476,000	4,777,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian Cotton ...	519,000	433,000
Visible Supply. East Indian (Surat) ...	196,000	93,000
Visible Supply. East Indian (Bombay Green) ...	631,000	582,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of Cotton ...	176,000	110,000

The prices for Mid American Current Month during the week has been as follows : Jan. 16th, 6·81 1-2, 17th, 6·79; 19th, 6·87 1-2; 20th, 6·86; 21st, 6·86; and to-day at noon 6·85. Spot Mid American being quoted Jan. 16th 7·16, 17th 7·14, 19th, 7.23, 20th, 7·22, 21st, 7·24, and to-day 7·21.
Values of the raw material have been slowly creeping up again and we are at present on the same range of prices which were ruling early in December. The next ginning report is due to-morrow, and this will no doubt have some effect on prices according to the nature of the report, but after this we shall have a couple of months without any official news of importance. The general opinion in Manchester with regard to the future of prices is that the bottom was touched at the beginning of the month but we consider the position very uncertain although we do not think there will be any great change either way unless there are some unforeseen developments.
A fortnight ago it seemed possible that we were steadily settling down to business upon a workable basis but with the advance of about 3·16 in cotton many of the lines under offer which then seemed likely to go through have been put out of the question, although yarns have certainly not advanced in the same proportion with Cotton, but when it comes to putting something on to the cloth price however small it may be instead of taking something off business becomes impossible on the present basis of margins which are pretty well at the bottom
The business in cloth shows perhaps some improvement on last week; no doubt those people who consider that prices have been at their lowest have come into the market and bought as low as was possible and certainly the prices taken for what has been done have been low enough. There is a good deal of enquiry about of one kind and another and fairy large lots can be sold if makers can be got low enough but naturally they do their utmost to defend their position and those who adopt a firm attitude are unable to make much progress and the trade flows into those channels which are the easiest to deal with. It is noticeable that as soon as producers book enough to keep them going for a month or so they increase their prices for the next order and the cheapest makers are not disposed to book far ahead at current prices, hand to mouth business being preferred, which is of course natural under the circumstances. Cloth is very cheap, in fact surprisingly so and it is on this ground that we consider business done for actual requirements as fairly safe.
The reports from India are rather better and some business has been done principally for Bombay and Madras—Calcutta not being so active as during the past few weeks and that market seems to have enough on hand at the moment and its offers are very low indeed. China is doing more and seems to be preparing for business on a larger scale, white shirtings being again in demand and some other lines have probably been booked; the position there is evidently more favourable than it has been for some time.

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Algerian s—6 cwts salted guts, Franco-Indian Trading Co.
Elysia s—100 bales cotton, Divadhar and Co; 156 bales wool raw, W and A Graham and Co; 150 bales cotton waste, Solomon Bros.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Algerian s—300 cwts groundnuts, Sanday and Co 6,438 cwts groundnuts, 1,999 cwts teelseed 1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
Cairngovan s—4,000 cwts castorseed, B. S. Lloyd and Co; 1,007 cwts myrabolams, D. Bomanji and Co.; 6,500 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.
FOR LONDON.
Caledonia s—27 casks goatskins, C J Mathew and Co; 150 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Elysia s—80 0 casks goatskins, E N Stein.
FOR BARCELONA.
Elysia s—275 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Elysia s—40 bales sheeppetts, E N Stein.
Yeddo s—1,000 cwts myrabolams, D. Bomanji and Co.
FOR HULL.
Vent Moor s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, 2,000 cwts myrabolams, Pulse and Co; 18,000 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimji.
Falls of Orchy s—5,200 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
Trader s—6,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros 10,000 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimji.
Branton s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimji.
FOR ANTWERP.
Picton s—5,500 cwts groundnuts, 3,000 cwts; mowrasseed, 1,000 cwts castorseed, 7,800 cwts gingelly seed, L Dreyfus and Co; 220 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co; 300 bales cotton, Goddum and Co; 220 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.
Chupra s—220 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co; 330 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 175 bales hemp, K. Vishram and Co; 350 bales hemp, C. Piraj and Co; 2,000 cwts crushed bones, R. Kaderbhoy; 3 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1 bale sowrie cotton, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, 1,498 cwt groundnuts, Ralli Bros.
Libe ria s—30 bales cottonwaste, 110 bales cotton sowrie, 20 bales woollen cuttings 15 bales cotton cuttings, Solomon Bros.
FOR MANCHESTER.
Clan Colquhoun s—8,400 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
FOR HAVRE.
Hottby s—4,00 cwts mus ard seed, Volkart Bros s 1,200 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 200 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs.	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotations. Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 half year.
Bank of Bengal ..	2,00,00,000	1,88,00,000	5,19,649	500	1,645	14	15	16	14	
Bank of Bombay ...	1,00 00,000	1,05 ,00,000	6,07,[illegible]8	500	1,575	12	13	13	13	
Bank of Madras ...	75,00,000	73,00,000	2,90,574	500	1,445	12	12	13	12	
Bank of Rangoon ...	16,00,000	3,66,000	50,223	100	140	6	6	4½	4½	2½d
Bank of India ...	50,0 ,000k	5,00,000	2,08 355	50	65	6	6	6	6	3
Allahabad Bank l'	25,00,000h	36,00,000	1,22,000	100	356	18	18	18	18	9
Alliance Bank ...	20,00,000	30,00,000	84,549	100	283	14	14	14	14	14b
Chartered of India ...	£1,200,0 0k	£1,700,000	£132,569	£20	£25	15	15	13	15	...
Delhi and London ..	£13 ,625	£14,000	£4,341	£25	£27	14	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bank ..	£ 00,000	£15,0 0	£7,99	£4	£5	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	dl 15,000,000k	$32,450,0 0	$2 5 ,0 0	$ 25	£20	3	3	3½	3½	16
Indian Specie Bank ...	75,00.000k	15,0 ,000	5,88, 25	50	26	7	7	7	8	3½
Lahore Bank ...	1,11,125	42,000	6,000	35	25	7½	...	8	8	...
Mercantile of India ...	£18 ,500 / £375,0 0	£415,000	£ 0,105	£1 / £2	£21½ / £21½	6	7	7	8	...
National Bank of India ..	£1 ,00,000k	£1,000,000	£64,008	£2	61	19	37	1	14	...
Punjab National ..	9,88,153	10,0 ,000	3 .00	100	170	1	10	10	11	11

a—First half-year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway		February-July.	6½	190
Amritsar Patty		March-August.	p.c.	147
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75		January-July.	4	120
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80		... .	4 p.c.	19
Guzerat Railways Rs. 100		.....	4	118
Sind Light Railways Limited		June-December.	7	141
Tapti Valley Railway Co.		April-August.	7½	390
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway		February-August.	5½ p.c.	142

Name of Company.	Issued Capital.	Number of Shares.	Nominal value	Paid up	Present price
Sara-Sirajganj Ry. Co. Ltd...	80 lacs	80,000	100	25	23
Mandra-Bhon Ry. Co. Ltd...	27½ lacs	27,500	100	25	27½

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Paid up Capital Ordinary. Rs.	Debentures. Rs.	Reserve Funds, &c. Rs.	Block Account. 31-12-12. Rs.	Paid-up per Share. Rs.	Market quotation. Rs.	Profit and Loss carried forward. 31-12-12. Rs.	DIVIDENDS P. C. PER YEAR. 1908 1909	1909 1910	1910 1911	1911 1912	1912 1913
Ahmedabad mino and weavin Co.	Tonchoreelal Gokulal and Co	9,81,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	815	140	o. c. 62-	o. c. 53-	o. c. 51-5	o. c. 4	p. a
Bombay Flourd O Mill Co. Ld.	Volkart Brothers	3,30,000	...	13,61,127	...	500	910x	6,533	100	40	50	60	...
Bellary Press Co. Ld...	Kothari Sutan and Co.	45,925	...	31,200	1,08,000	275	200	—204	...	..	150	...	...
Century S. & M. Co. Ld.	J. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,70,404	67,19,925	100	250	39,289	8	3	3	18	..
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ld.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	23,00,000	...	18,[illegible],080	47,27,875 14-5	100	1,485	3,313-4-8	11¼	11¼	11½	11½	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ld.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,00,000a	...	[illegible],59,133-0-7	...	500	250	3213-15-8	...	...	...	6	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ld.	Tata Sons and Co.	96,97,500	...	50,90,030	...	{ 500 / 250	1,360	43,286	105	115	105	165	...
Crescent Mill Co. Ld	Jurrimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15 00,000	...	1,90,000	28,57,512	100	115	4,531	4	...	..	9	...
Connaught Mills Co. Ld	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,99[illegible]	...	800	170	1,24,779	...	...	..	...	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co. Ld.	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,48,230	...	16,1[illegible]6	5,10,092	200	10[illegible]	...	...	...	8½	4	...
Empress Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,51,750	10,0 ,000	13,30,1[illegible]2	...	500	3140	3,28,527	...	...	...	...	...
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	B. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 2,13,000	...	500	415	62,516	11	5	2	8	...
Fazulboy Mills Ld ..	Jurrimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,06,00[illegible]	...	250	447x	377-5-10	10pa	10pa	15p	50pa 12pa	...
Gold Mohur Mills ...	Tulloch and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000	...	5,24,20[illegible] 11-1 m	500	430	5,745- 14-4	20pa	...	...	50pa	...
Howard and Bullough Mills Co Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,705	...	50[illegible]	400	13,703	6	...	3	6	...
Imperial Cotton Mill Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,50,000	...	5,51,714	...	500	105	1,34,815	...	...	...	...	...
Jumbles Mfg. Co. Ld ...	Rodymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co	8,43,[illegible]00	...	72,394	...	1,000	200	74,043	...	...	...	...	...
James' Greaves Mill Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,60,000	...	8,21,505	...	500	100	1,13,222	..	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ld.	Killick Nixon & Co.	13,50,000	10,00,000	19,37,000	36,65,653	500	755	9442 15-4	6	6	5	10	...
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. d.	Khatau Makanji and Co.	9,95,000	...	14,00,825- 8 3	...	1,000	1,380	7,036-[illegible]-3	7	5	6½	8½	8
Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ld.	Govindas Madhowji Sons and Co.	13,50,000	...	11,34,755	...	500	1,138	33316 4- c. d.	17	10	13	30	...
Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co. Ld.	D. M. Petit Sons and Co.	83,03,500	...	30,7[illegible],955	44,53,815	1,000	...	24,24[illegible]	145	60	20	50	...
Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Mill Co. Ld.	S. Sivar and Co.	4,95,000	...	5,000	...	250	255	132-7-11	...	...	...	...	6
Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co. Ld.	Morarji Gocaldas and Co.	11,50,000	...	9,71,000e	...	1,000	2,170	...	2[illegible]	20	12	17½	
New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ld.	Bradbury and Co.	6,00,000	...	6,01,50[illegible]	13,12,000	500	1,025	237-14-4	10	1[illegible]	...	12	1015
Phoenix Mills Ld ...	Tulloch and Shapoorji.	8,00,000	8,00, 00	3,94,725	22,14,975	100	165[illegible]	25,128	6	6	6	12½	...
Port Canning and Land Mfg. Co. Ld. ...

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

M. C. C. IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FIRST DEFEAT OF THE TOUR.

DURBAN, Feb. 11.

In the cricket match here, Natal beat the M. C. C. by four wickets. This is the first defeat the M. C. C. have suffered during the present tour.—Reuter.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

THE MARRYATT CUP.

An entry of sixteen has been received for the Marryatt Cup competition, which will be played off on the Bombay Gymkhana Courts, commencing on Friday next. The following is the draw :—

S. Calvocoressi / A. Boyes
Capt. H. S. Hutchinson / F. Portlock
N. Marryatt / M. Forrers Nicholson
M. N. Hogg / Capt. F. H. James
L. S. Bartlett / R. D. England
G. E. Fuge / L. B. Heemskirk
R. L. Sherbrooke / G. J. Fletcher
E. J. Bunbury / Major E. R. Preston

First round to be played by February 17th.
Second round to be played by February 20th.
Semi-final on February 23rd.
Final on February 24th.

LADIES' DOUBLES HANDICAP.

Further progress was made in the Bombay Gymkhana Ladies' Doubles handicap on Wednesday afternoon, when Mrs. Margoliouth and Mrs. Pirrie met the Misses Osborne in their match in the first round. The result was a fairly easy win for the Misses Osborne who, although they lost the first set by one game, gave their opponents very little chance in the second and third sets, and won the match 5—6, 6—1, 6—1.

This evening Mrs. Blunt and Mrs. Gibbs will play Mrs. Moberley and Mrs. Busch.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA V. HINDU GYMKHANA.

A return tennis match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana Courts between teams representing the Bombay Gymkhana and Hindu Gymkhana, on Wednesday afternoon. When these teams first met no decision was arrived at as each side won a match, and the same result occurred this time. Kidd and England, the Bombay Gymkhana first pair, played Wagle and Shirgaoker, and had a fairly easy win (6-4, 6-3, 6-2), but Nicholson and Boyes made a very poor show against Bhadkaukar and Bhagwat, who won (6-2 6-2.) Afterwards Kidd and England played Bhadkankar and Bhagwat and although they won the first set (6-2,) they only managed to take the second 9-7. Nicholson and Boyes also had a hard fight with Wagle and Shirgaoker, and after winning a set each, they had to give up at seven all in the second set owing to the light. Results :—

Kidd and England defeated Wagle and Shirgaoker, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.
Bhadkaukar and Bhagwat beat Nicholson and Boyes 6-2, 6-2.
Kidd and England beat Bhadkaukar and Bhagwat 6-2, 9-7.
Nicholson and Boyes tied with Wagle and Shirgaokar 6-1, 3-6, 7-7.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS IN CALCUTTA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

The first entries for the coming Lawn Tennis Championships here are now published. They are as follows:—

Singles : Messrs. A. R. F. Kingscote, Lewis, Deane, A. D. Cox, Shimizu (last year's winner), Kalberer, C. A. Carr, A. W. Shallow, D. S. Walker, C. C. Carroll, Baumgartner, C. C. Morgan, N. H. Y. Warren, F. Morris, R. Drury Davis, A. C. Mathews and H. H. Green.

Entries for the doubles include Messrs. Kingscote and Deane, Kalberer and Green, Beachcroft and C. C. Morgan, Douetil and Morris, Baumgartner and Jacomb Hood, A. W. and D. S. Shallow, C. A. Carr and A. C. Mathew, Shimizu and A. C. Gupta, Sen and Dey, Drury Davis and Miles Reece, D. Cox and H. Houston.

Mr. Kingscote is the first favourite in the Singles, with Mr. Shimizu second, while Messrs. Kingscote and Deane are favourites for the Men's Doubles, and Miss Swan and Mr Kalberer for the Mixed Doubles.

POLO AT DELHI.

INDIAN CAVALRY TOURNAMENT

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Feb. 11.

Every condition points to the Indian Cavalry Polo Tournament proving as great a success as in previous seasons.

The 11th Lancers, through their representative, Captain Gatacre, have spared no pains in perfecting all the necessary arrangements and bringing the grounds into excellent condition.

There was a very full attendance in the pavilion this afternoon to witness a game in the first round between the 4th Cavalry and the Central India Horse. The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge arrived early and were keenly interested in the game which was a very fast and level one. At full time the score was two all. Extra time was played with widened goals when the Central India Horse quickly scored the winning goal. The teams were composed as follows :—

4th Cavalry :—Captains Bradly, Harnen, Farran and Benton (back.)

39th Central India Horse :—Jamadar Malik Mohomed Bahadur Khan, Mr. M. D. Fraser, Captain Todd and Mr. W. Fraser (back.)

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY OF THE BIG MEETING.

EXCITING RACE FOR THE CITY PLATE.

(BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT.)

Somehow or other there did not seem to be very much life about the proceedings at Mahalakshmi yesterday, when the first day of the big meeting took place. Perhaps the fact that it was a mid-week day had something to do with it, while the small fields which went out for three of the seven races may have been responsible ; but whatever was the cause, there was a dulness about the proceedings which has not been apparent at the extra meetings thus far this season.

For a big meeting the racing was not particularly good, and things did not pan out quite in the way students of form anticipated, although every winner, with the possible exception of the last, was well backed. Only six horses went out for the first race, the Paddock Plate, and Abdul Malik was backed as though he could not lose if he tried to. He won the race pretty easily, and the totalisator paid out a dividend at the rate of four to one on. Putting down ten rupees to win Rs. 2-8 is not a game that commends itself to the average punter, and many abstained from betting at all on the race.

The field was even smaller in the next event, the five furlongs Importers' Plate, only three of the five left in being saddled. Most of the money went on Keerit, despite rumours that he was not well, but he ran very badly, and the winner turned up in Two Brigs, which won directly his rider asked him to. Keerit was last of three, and was a beaten horse a long way from home. He is a good one, we know, and the only explanation for his defeat must be that he is not himself.

On the strength of his win in the Fort Plate, Walster was made favourite for the Fort Plate, but, here again, the money went on the wrong one. On form Ream had a better chance than Walster, and for once in a way form was a good guide, for Ream won by five lengths, and might have won by double the distance had his rider allowed him to. Walster could get no nearer than a bad third, and evidently found the weight too much for him.

AN EXCITING RACE.

The big event of the day, the Bombay City Plate, provided a most exciting race, and one of the best contested finishes we have seen this season. Mayfowl did not start, and is evidently being kept for the Great Western Handicap. Mr. R. R. S. ran Kempion, and the other runners were Shining Way, Hilarity and Valerius. The last-named bad-tempered brute caused some amusement in the paddock with his muzzle, and when they got to the post he distinguished himself by refusing to go near the gate. His muzzle had been taken off by this time, and the syce who had led him out was afraid to go near him, so the jockey had to walk him round and get him as near to the tapes as he could and the starter set them off on their journey.

Shining Way at once went to the front followed by Kempion, with the other two lying just behind. So they ran for the mile, with Hilarity and Valerius gradually dropping back, and Shining Way ahead in front of the favourite. With three furlongs to go, both jockeys got down to their work, and the horses responding nobly, they came into the straight still locked together. It was a thrilling race from the distance post, with Kempion gradually creeping up and it was not until they were passing the stand that the favourite got his nose in front and won amidst loud cheers. The jockeys got every ounce out of their mounts, and Shining Way was under the whip all the way home from the bend.

Many enterprising punters backed the first and second for places, and they drew Rs. 10-8 on each of them or odds of 20 to 1 on. Profitable betting this.

THE FAILURE OF DHAMAN.

In the Dealers' Plate, form pointed to Dhaman as a dead certainty, but as has often happened before, the certainty proved to be less dead than was commonly reported. Dhaman, in fact never raced at all, was never in the first flight, and finished ignominiously in the ruck. Dhaman was not, however, favourite for the race, Young Hyderi being much better backed. He made no mistake about winning either, was always in the picture, and though the official verdict was only a neck, he won by more than that distance suggests. Had Sir Knight been sent along faster in the earlier stages of the race, the result might have been different. At one time he was running absolutely last, and must have done very fast time in the last two furlongs to get up to second.

The only big field of the day went out for the New Plate, a five furlong race for Arab ponies. They got off in a line, and there was very little in it, Nainava winning by a neck from a rank outsider in Present, which paid the huge dividend of 258 rupees for a place.

The Vellard Plate was won by Bachelor's Knot, well ridden by Pratt.

Of the jockeys, Brown won three races, Pratt two, and Kaikhosroo and Bowley one each.

His Excellency the Governor and a party from Government House were present, and the attendance for a mid-week meeting was very good. The totalisator figures were as follows :—

		WIN	PLACE
RACE	1	Rs. 13,680	Rs. 12,780
	2	Rs. 13,840	——
	3	Rs. 16,140	Rs. 19,360
	4	Rs. 17,950	Rs. 12,500
	5	Rs. 19,140	Rs. 18,230
	6	Rs. 19,770	Rs. 18,300
	7	Rs. 15,370	Rs. 13,850
TOTAL	...	Rs. 1,15,890	Rs. 95,420

Details :—

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second, and Rs. 200 to the third. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under ; 14 hands to carry 8st. 10lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March. 1911, of a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Winners since the above date of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,000 or over, 4lbs.; Rs. 7,000 or over, 7lbs.; Rs. 9,000 or over, 12lbs.; in addition to above penalties. Allowance—Maidens, 4lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.—(Straight.)

Mr. R. R. S.'s ABDUL MALIK 9st. 5lbs. Brown 1
Mr. A. J. D'Souza's MAASAL 8st. 10lbs. W. Southall 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ZOOLPHOKARR 9st. Pratt 3
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's BRAVO 8st. .. .. .. Bowley 4

ALSO RAN :—Mr. A. S. Oomer's Chechan 8st 2lbs, A. Ferguson; Mr. Shaik Esmail's Malayeb 6st. 9lbs., Harrison.

[Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji.]

Won by a head, two lengths second and third, two lengths third and fourth.

TIME.—1min. 5 4-5secs.

TOTALISATOR PAID.—Rs. 12-8 win: Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 16-8 places.

THE RACE.—Chechan got badly away, but the others were all in a line, and the first to break it was Bravo. He had got a few lenghts in front when they had gone a furlong, and was attended by Zoolphokarr and Maasal. Then Brown started to send Abdul Malik along, and the race was as good as over, although Maasal made a good race of it, and ran Abdul Malik to a head.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.—Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second, Rs. 200 to the third For horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1911, or since that date flat races of any value of the aggregate of Rs. 10,000 or over, W. A. reduced 7lb. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1911, of a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over once, 5lbs. ; twice, 10lbs. ; oftener, 16lbs. Allowances—Maidens 4lbs. Horses which after landing have not won a flat race, if landed after 1st September, 1913, 3lbs. ; after 1st October, 5lbs. ; after 1st November, 7lbs. (not accumulative) ; in addition to landing allowance in general condition. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Goff's TWA BRIGS 9st. 11lb....Pratt 1
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's MOLLY S. 8st. 10lbs. ... Bowley 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s KEERIT 9st. 12lbs. Brown 3

[Winner trained by H. G. Higgott.]

Won by three lengths, a head second and third.

TIME :—1min. 2-5secs.

TOTALISATOR PAID Rs. 40 win ; no place betting.

THE RACE.—Keerit and Molly S. got away together, but after going a short distance Twa Brigs began to come up to them when they had covered half the journey. Twa Brigs was in front, and from then on he increased his lead with every stride, and gave Pratt the most comfortable of armchair rides.

THE FORT PLATE.—Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second, and Rs. 200 to the third. For arab ponies 15 hands and under, which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March, 1911 ; 14 hands to carry 8st. 7lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1911 once 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs. ; oftener, 12lbs. Winners since the above date of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over, 4lbs.; Rs. 3,000 or over, 7lbs.; Rs. 5,000 or over, 12 lbs.; in addition to above penalties. Allowance—Maidens, 4lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's REAM, 7st. 10lbs. ... .. Bowley 1
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's MASTER BILL, 9st. 6lbs. ..... A. Ferguson 2
Mr. Abdoola Farss' MALSTER, 9st. Ruiz 3
Mr. Ali bin Talib's LORD ROSEBERRY, 8st. 5lbs. .....Duller 4

ALSO RAN :—Mr. Ali bin Talib's Raspberry, 9st., Pratt ; Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Moonspot, 8st. 2lbs., W. Southall ; Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's Small Diamond, 8st. 2lbs, Mujeed ; Mr. K. B. Sorabji's Alwar, 8st. McGlone ; Messrs. M. H. Sharaballi and D. S. Mehta's Old China, 7st. 10lbs., Zammil ; Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Gafal, 7st. 11b., Etul ; Mr. G. H. G. Ali's President, 6st. 13lbs., Purtoo Singh ; Mr. R. R. S.'s Red Wood, 6st. 10lbs., Kaikhosroo.

[Winner trained by Mahomed Jamal.]

Won by five lengths, three lengths second and third, head third and fourth.

TIME. 1min. 21 1-5secs.

TOTALISATOR PAID Rs. 42 win ; Rs. 13-8, Rs. 29-8 and Rs. 13-8 places.

THE RACE.—Raspberry, Lord Roseberry and Ream led out of the gate, and were in front to the half mile, when Ream on the rails assumed command, followed by Lord Roseberry, Raspberry, Malster, Master Bill and Old China. Ream had the race well won when he entered the straight, and a good race for second place between Master Bill and Malster ended in a win for the latter.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.—Rs. 15,000 to the winner, Rs. 3,000 to the second, and Rs. 2,000 to the third. For horses. W. A. and C. Penalties—The winner of the Viceroy's Cup, 1913, or the King Emperor's Cup, Calcutta, 1913, 7lbs. (not accumulative). Allowance—Maidens. 7lbs. Distance—About 1 1-4 miles (1 1-4 Mile Scale.)

Mr. R. R. S.'s KEMPION 9st 10lbs Brown 1
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's SHINING WAY 9st. 3lbs.....Ruiz 2
Mr. Kelso's HILARITY 9st. 3lbs W. Sampson 3
Mr. A. S. Oomer's VALERIUS 9st. 3lbs McGlone 4

[Winner trained by Byramji Rustomjee.]

Won by a neck, ten lengths second and third, two lengths third and fourth.

TIME :—2min. 12 2-5secs.

TOTALISATOR PAID Rs. 15 win; Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 10-8 places.

THE RACE :—There was a lot of delay at the post, Valerius refusing to go up to the tapes for a long time. When they did get away Shining Way and Kempion went to the front, and ran side by side all the way. There was daylight between the leaders and the other two, half a mile from home; and of the leaders Shining Way had her head just in front Both jockeys and horses got down to their work at the three furlongs, and a thrilling struggle was seen. Neck and neck they ran together past the stands, but Kempion was the better of the two, and Shining Way was fully extended to run him to a neck.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second, and Rs. 250 to the third. For arabs, W. A., reduced 12lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1911, of a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over: once 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Winners since the above date of flat races of aggregate value of Rs. 7,000 or over, 4lbs.; of Rs. 10,000 or over, 10lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowance.—Maidens, 4lbs. ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs. Distance—About 1 mile (1 Mile Scale.)

Major F. B. Prideaux's YOUNG HYDERI 6st. 13lbs.....Khaikhosroo 1
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's SIR KNIGHT 8st. 1lbs.....A. Ferguson 2
Mr. Erach Jijibhoy's YOUNG MAJUB 8st. 5lbs.....Zammil 3
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ROZELMULOOK 8st. 9lbs.....Duller 4

ALSO RAN:—Mr. R. R. S.'s Dhaman, 10st. 1lb, Brown; Mr. Ali bin Talib's Gowhajmer, 9st. 11b, Pratt ; Messrs. Heath and A. S. Oomer's Trustee, 8st. 5lbs., Abbas ; Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's Harry Johnson, 8st. 5lbs., Ruiz ; Mr. G. K.'s Valens, 8st. 5lbs., Purtoo Singh; Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' Sparrow Hawk, 8st., A. Hoyt.

[Winner trained by J. C. Smith.]

Won by a neck, half a length second and third, one and a half length third and fourth.

TIME.—1min. 52 1-2secs.

TOTALISATOR PAID—Rs. 31-8 win ; Rs. 14-8, Rs. 35 and Rs. 23 places.

THE RACE.—Young Hyderi was the first to show up, with Rozolmulook, Harry Johnson and Trustee at the half-mile, ; Rozelmulook took the lead, followed by Young Hyderi, Sparrow Hawk and Young Majub ; at the bend Young Hyderi came out with a good lead, and Sir Knight, which ran last for a good part of the race, challenged but could not get up to the leader.

THE NEW PLATE.—Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 750 to the second, and Rs 350 to the third. For arab ponies 14 hands and under landed direct from the country of foaling on or after 1st July, 1913, 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. (Landing Allowance Clause does not apply). Distance—5 furlongs. (Straight.)

Mr. Katab bin Amir's NAINAVA, 9st Brown 1
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's PRESENT 8st 2lbs.....W. Sampson 2
Messrs. Shaik Kassum and S. A. AZIZ's GULDASTA 7st 7lbs, Kaikhosroo 3
Mr. Ali bin Talib's RED SILK 8st 11lbs .....Pratt 4

ALSO RAN :—Mr. T. D. Moore's Chaser, 9st, Bowley ; Mr. A. S. Oomer's Economy, 8st 11lbs, Abbas ; Mr. Ebrahim Mana's Cri-is, 8st 8lbs, Etul ; Mr. Ali bin Talib's Hercules, 8st 8lbs, Duller ; Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Fareed Beg, 8st 8lbs, A. Ferguson ; Mr. N. Jehangir's Saidan, 8st 8lbs, Jammil ; Mr. Majed Abdoo lRehman's Pepul, 8st 2lbs., W. Southall ; Mr. Abdoola Faras' Durban, 7st 13lbs, Purtoo Singh ; Mr. Gussy's Stable Boy, 7st 13lbs, McGlone Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' Baltic, 7st 10lbs, A. Hoyt ; Mr. T. Harrison's Red Flag, 7st 10lbs, Harrison ; Mr. Elia Abdool Noor's Vudhia, 7st 10lbs, Mujeed ; Mr. Abdoola Faras' Columbus, 7st 7lbs, Abdoola.

[Winner trained by Faraj bin Sanad.]

Won by a neck, half a length second; and third, three quarters third and fourth.

TIME.—1min, 8secs.

TOTALISATOR PAID—Rs. 32-8 win ; Rs. 19, Rs. 258 and Rs. 42-8 places.

THE RACE :—The big field were got away well together, and the first to be prominent were Nainava, Baltic, Guldasta, Saidan and Fareed Beg. As they neared home, Nainava was well in front, and was able to stall off a hot challenge from Present, which had been lying handy until the last two furlongs and then came through.

THE VELLARD PLATE.—Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. A high weight handicap for horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions. Distance—About 1mile.

Mr. J. Crawford's BACHELOR'S KNOT 9st 4lbs ... . Pratt 1
Mr. J. C. Smith's MORDIALLOC 7st 4lbs Kaikhosroo 2
Mr. Kelso's CHERRYWOOD 7st 7lbs W. Sampson 3

ALSO RAN :—H. H. Kour Sahib of Patiala's Hamara, 9st 13lbs, W. Southall ; Mr. T. Harrison's Vancouver, 8st 12lbs, Harrison; Mr. M. Goculdass' Double Chin, 8st 9lbs, Ruiz ; Mr. M. Goculdass' Borgie, 8st 6lbs, A. Hoyt ; General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Flying Fish, 7st 13lbs, Bowley; Mr. Welman's North, 7st 10lbs, Mujeed ; H. H. Jam Saheb's Lady R. 7st, Purtoo Singh.

[Winner trained privately.]

Won by a neck, three-quarters of a length second and third, one and a half length third and fourth.

TIME.—1min. 44 2-5secs.

TOTALISATOR PAID Rs.79 win; Rs.63-8; Rs. 30 and Rs. 22 places.

THE RACE.—In the early stages of the race Lady R. led, followed by Tartania, Bachelor's Knot and Borgie. At the three furlongs, Lady R. was done with and Borgie improved, and just before they entered the straight, the order was Tartania, Bachelor's Knot and Cherrywood. After rounding the bend, Bachelor's Knot got in front and kept the lead from Mordialloc, with Cherrywood running on third.

HORSES STRUCK OUT FOR NEXT SATURDAY.

GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Keerit, Jacamar, Lady R, Dalmatia and Seigneurie.

IMPORTERS' HANDICAP.—Tartania, Boomey, and Beroll.

IMPERIAL PLATE.—Best Chance, Noor-ul-malik, Black Fish, Sir Malt, Maidania, Ata Allah, Thabashir, and Khedavi Miseer.

MR. M. C. BIRD ENGAGED.

Mr. M. C. Bird, who is making his second tour in South Africa with the M.C.C. team, has become engaged to Miss Violet Millar, the daughter of the late Mr. Alfred Millar, one of Durban's leading barristers, and niece of the Hon. Sir William Henry Beaumont, who was the senior Puisine Judge in Natal until 1910, when he retired. He is the father of Mr. Roland Beaumont, who came to England with the last team of South African cricketers and who has played for South Africa in the last two Test Matches against the M.C.C. in Johannesburg.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

EXHIBITORS are reminded that

1st Entries close 8 P.M., 13th February.
2nd Entries close 8 P.M., 16th February

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POONA REGATTA.

PRELIMINARY HEATS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, Feb. 11.

The preliminary heats for this year's annual regatta of the Royal Connaught Boat Club were rowed off this evening in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen who watched the races from the Club grounds at Rosherville.

The first heat of the Junior Sculls was won by Reid, and the second heat by Clemson.

In the first heat of the Senior Pairs, Bacon and Nicholson beat Harvey Kelly and Lake, and in the second heat, Squires and Whitley beat Allnut and Cane.

The heats in the Junior Pairs were won respectively by Binny and Richardon and Weldon and Clemson.

Wilson annexed the Senior Sculls, beating Nicholson by two lengths.

The first round of the Station Eights was rowed this evening and was won by the Royal Artillery who beat the Medical Services by a length in 4 minutes 16 seconds.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY CRICKET CLUB.

A meeting of the special committee, appointed to secure increased support for the Lancashire County Cricket Club, was held at Queen's Hotel, Manchester. Lord Derby, who was unable to be present, was elected chairman of the committee and Sir Frank Hollins and Mr. O. P. Lancashire vice-chairmen. Lord Emmott, Sir Arnold Howarth, Sir Gilbert Greenall, Mr. Miles Kennedy, Mr. James Kenyon, and Mr. Charles Pilkington, it was announced, had also joined the committee. Local committees were also formed to place Lancashire cricket on a sound basis.

BADMINTON CHAMPIONS.

The feature of the final day's play in the Open Badminton Championship of Scotland at Glasgow was the fine play of G. A. Thomas and Miss L. C. Radeglia. The former retained the Men's Singles Championship for the sixth time after a great match in the final with F. Chesterton, the ex-All England champion. Miss Radeglia, the All England Champion, retained her title in the Ladies' Singles, defeating Mrs. Trench, an Irish player, quite comfortably in the final. Partnered with Miss H. M. Cochrane, she again secured the Ladies' Doubles Championship, whilst Chesterton and Thomas won the Gentlemen's Doubles, and Thomas and Miss Radeglia secured the Mixed Doubles.

WELSH LIGHT-WEIGHTS.

Two very clever light-weight boxers in Dai Roberts and Harry Jones, both of South Wales, were seen in opposition in a twenty-rounds contest, under championship conditions, at the Ring in mail week. The pair were evenly matched both in size and reach. Roberts was the more accurate in his deliveries, although Jones had more power behind his blows. There was very little to choose between them in the scoring, but after the fifth round Jones retired, leaving Roberts the winner. In the afternoon Con Houghton (Hackney), ex-amateur feather-weight champion, beat G. Mackness (Kettering) in five rounds.

Bill Johnson beat Johnny Matheson in a six rounds contest at Birmingham. At Liverpool last night Bandsman Rice beat Dan McGoldrick, the heavy-weight champion of Scotland, in 15 rounds.

AN OFFICER'S POLO PONIES.

At Dorset Assizes, at Dorchester, before Mr. Justice Lawrence, the Hon. D. W. Leslie Melville, an officer in the 10th Hussars, was sued by Mr. F. F. Daniell, of Clifton Maybank, near Yeobil, for the recovery of £245, the price of two polo ponies which the plaintiff alleged he had sold and delivered to the defendant.

It was stated that the plantiff was a gentleman who, in the course of hunting and polo-playing, bought and sold horses and dealt under the business name of Harding. Mr. Leslie Melville, it was said, went to the plaintiff's stables while Mr. Daniell was in France and bought two polo ponies for £245, the plaintiff's groom giving him the price written on a piece of paper. The defendant afterwards declined to take the ponies, though Mr. Daniell had made all arrangements for shipping them to South Africa, where the defendant's regiment was.

The defendant pleaded, under the Sale of Goods Act, that there was no memorandum in writing of the transaction. The plea of infancy was also entered on the pleadings, and as the pleadings had not been withdrawn the Judge directed the jury to return a verdict for the defendant with costs.

APPEAL TO GOLFERS.

Under the chairmanship of Lord Walter Gordon Lennox, the Professional Golfers' Association held their second annual dinner in London. Over 200 people were present, including Sir George Riddell, Sir Alexander Kennedy Mr. H. H. Hilton (amateur champion), J. H. Taylor (open champion), Tom Ball (Belgian champion), George Duncan (French champion) and the ex-open champions James Braid (Walton Heath), Harry Vardon (South Herts), Ted Ray (Oxhey), and Alex Herd (Coombe Hill).

The chairman, in proposing the toast of the Association, said that this body deserved the support of every club in the country. At present, amateur golfers had not responded well to the appeal on behalf of the benevolent fund of the Association, as they ought to have done, and he hoped that in the future they would recognise the good that was being done and give their financial support. His lordship also spoke of the honour conferred upon the professionals by the open championship delegates by inviting a representative from the Association to confer with them in deciding the future conditions of the championship.

Sir George Riddell, Mr. Hilton, Mr. Finlay (America), John Rowe (Royal Ashdown Forest), and J. H. Taylor (Mid-Surrey) also spoke.

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LADY ARTHUR HAY writes: "I am very glad to be able to strongly recommend Albulactin. My baby started taking it when a week old. She is now eight months and weighs 16½ lbs., and is very strong and healthy. She has taken the food well, and there has been no trouble with her digestion."

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The Paris Office of the *Bombay Gazette* is at 25, Boulevard des Italiens, where a file of the paper may be seen.

THE
Bombay Gazette
Thursday, 12th Feb., 1914.

THE MATERIAL PROGRESS OF BURMA.

In spite of the inadequacy of its internal communications, Burma continues to make gratifying economic progress. That the Province would increase much more rapidly in prosperity if it were provided with a sufficiency of roads and railways is now generally recognised, and it is deplorable that the funds requisite to make good the deficiency are not forthcoming. In the Administration Report for the year 1912-13, which has just been published, it is stated that the money available for expenditure on roads and buildings during that period was insufficient. A special grant of Rs. 20 lakhs was made by the Government of India for the improvement of communications, but the condition of the communications throughout the Province is unsatisfactory. "New roads," we are once more assured, "are wanted, and old roads need improving and repairing, especially in the matter of bridges, which are all showing signs of age, and which, moreover, built of timber in past ages, are proving inadequate and unfitted to sustain the heavier and denser traffic of modern times." Sir Harvey Adamson has worked strenuously in pushing forward the scheme which is intended to remedy the state of affairs described, and ultimately Burma may be provided with the communications of which it stands in need. When the development of a Province of the Indian Empire, possessing vast commercial and industrial potentialities, is retarded in this manner owing to the absence of funds for roads, it is not surprising that, outside the ranks of professional adulators of the Government of India, the expenditure of millions sterling on the New Delhi should be regarded with disfavour. The possibilities of Burma are shown by the fact that, in face of the drawbacks described, the net Customs receipts at Rangoon rose by over Rs. 12 lakhs and reached a total of Rs. 165½ lakhs. The Customs receipts at the subordinate ports in the Province increased during the year by Rs. 7½ lakhs. In the districts outside Rangoon the income-tax collections were the largest ever recorded, Tavoy showing an increase of 40 per cent. and Prome an expansion of 55 per cent. In Rangoon town the receipts were affected by the depression in the petroleum industry, four oil companies paying between them nearly one lakh of rupees less than in the preceding year. Another proof of progress is found in the revenue of the Rangoon Port Trust, which amounted to Rs. 43·93 lakhs as against Rs. 36·63 in 1911-12, and after meeting all expenditure and allocating Rs. 2¾ lakhs to the various reserve funds, there was a surplus of Rs. 5·23 lakhs as compared with a deficit of Rs. 44,000 at the close of the preceding year. This improvement was due in part to the enhancement of the river dues, which brought in an income of Rs. 3·94 lakhs out of a total expansion of Rs. 7·30 lakhs. Striking illustration of the growth of Rangoon is afforded by the fact that since 1899-1900 the net registered tonnage entering the port has almost doubled, and the value of the trade has risen approximately by 123 per cent. The value of the "block at approximate cost" is stated by the Trust at Rs. 327·55 lakhs as compared with Rs. 75 lakhs, and the capital debt has increased from Rs. 4½ lakhs to Rs. 263½ lakhs. It is noteworthy that during the year under review the number of Japanese vessels entering Rangoon increased from 32 to 64. This was due partly to the establishment by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha of a regular line between Far Eastern ports and Calcutta via Rangoon, and partly to the large number of Japanese tramp steamers which came to carry the enormous shipments of rice to Japan. The over-speculation at Rangoon which culminated in financial troubles some three years ago has had little effect on the real economic progress of Burma, which rests on too solid foundations to be permanently injured by the speculations of reckless company promoters. There certainly has been a lull in the flotation of joint-stock enterprises, and, as the Report naively observes, "the public are being given time to forget past misfortunes." The output of petroleum in 1912-13 amounted to 245 million gallons, valued at Rs. 144 lakhs, the total quantity representing an increase of 23 million gallons over the figures for the preceding 12 months, and the Government receipts from fees, rents and royalties on oil, rubies and jade reached Rs. 33·17 lakhs, the highest aggregate ever recorded. The co-operative credit movement is proving of great value to the Province. The number of agricultural societies increased during the period under review from 691 to 976, and the membership from 16,821 to 23,731. A large expansion in the volume of liquidation of debts and land redemption has been effected through the agency of the societies, and the results of the working of nine co-operative sale associations are described as encouraging, though still largely experimental. Six of these societies sold their members' paddy, the others wheat, cotton and railway sleepers. The economic progress of Burma, indeed, appears on the whole to be highly satisfactory, though the Province can never be properly developed until it is provided with an efficient and comprehensive system of roads and railways.

Panama Canal Tolls. In regard to the Panama Canal tolls question the President of the United States has taken up an attitude which will be bound to bring him into conflict with the views held by a large number of Americans, although there is plenty of evidence that his conclusions regarding the exemption of American coasting vessels from payment of the tolls are in accord with the opinions held by many prominent statesmen and citizens among his compatriots. Europe, represented mainly by Great Britain, fought most strenuously against the preferential treatment accorded by legislation to United States shipping, mainly on the grounds that it amounted to a substantial subsidy and was a grave breach of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. That is precisely the argument now used by President Woodrow Wilson and, while, perhaps, it will be unwise to be over-sanguine, it is cause for satisfaction that the world's case against the exemptions has found so distinguished a champion in the United States itself. When it was first stated that the exemptions were to be made, it was pointed out with conclusive clearness to the Washington Government that the term "coasting vessel" could be applied to the great bulk of American ships and that, comparatively, only a few vessels would be excluded from the operation of the preferential clauses of the Act. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Wilson will be able to induce his colleagues to adopt his view; but this much it will be safe to say, that, if the clauses are repealed such action would go far towards removing the impression that American politicians, when it suits them to do so, are prepared to repudiate international obligations to which their country may be pledged in the most solemn and binding circumstances.

Motoring Laws in India. In commenting on the Motor Vehicles Bill, when it was introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council a few months ago, we suggested that the minimum age at which drivers should be granted licenses, fixed at sixteen in the measure, should be raised; and satisfaction will be felt generally, that, as a result of consideration of the Bill by the Select Committee, the minimum age of drivers has been raised to eighteen. The change brings the Bill in line with the provisions contained in the majority of Provincial Acts, and it is certainly in the interests of the public that the age-limit should not be so low as to permit persons who cannot exercise proper responsibility and discretion to obtain licenses to drive. The use of the motor-car is increasing by leaps and bounds in India, and that legislation had become necessary was apparent for some time. But there is one species of driver—not unknown, unfortunately, in Bombay—to whom the motor-car appeals as a toy to be played with at will, and the horn an instrument from which to extract noises for his own pleasure. It is against drivers of this class, who fail entirely to show consideration for the public, that legislation is now needed; and as the Imperial Government are preparing to deal with dangers to life and limb, there may be some hope that the Bombay Municipality will proceed also to protect the minds of citizens, which are threatened by unreasonable nocturnal disturbances.

Notes of the Day.

A contemporary, which invariably works itself up into a condition of epileptic ecstasy when it contemplates the works of those who sit in the Seats of the Mighty, has indulged in shrill denunciation of Calcutta's "attempts to hamper the scheme" for the New Delhi. Calcutta is accused of "contemptible conduct" and of indulging in "lachrymose comments," and the action of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is contrasted with the noble attitude of that stupendous commercial organisation, the Punjab Chamber. The latter body, we are told, "is equally entitled with the Bengal Chamber to be heard. We do not desire to minimise the importance of the Punjab Chamber, but to compare it with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce shows lamentable ignorance or a diverting lack of the sense of humour.

On January 26, Australia celebrated its 126th birthday as a British possession, and the Press in the Dominion found a pleasant task in reviewing the progress achieved in the country since Captain Arthur Phillip assumed the Governorship in 1788. In that year the white population numbered 1,044 of whom 693 were convicts and 212 were officers and men of the Marines. To-day the population of 4½ millions is still meagre for the purposes of so vast a continent, but the constant stream of emigration is adding a permanent increase although the problem has not yet even approached its entire solution. Agriculture and mining have played the greatest part in the development of Australia, and the histories of these industries are as romantic as any the world has ever recorded. The prosperity of the Dominion is undoubted and, with its own Royal Navy and Citizen Defence Force on land, it stands out as a vigorous example of the genius of the British as a colonizing nation.

Mr. Walter F. Roch, who moved the Address to the Throne in the House of Commons, is a son of a prominent Welsh Conservative; but he abandoned the political religion of his forbears as soon as he reached years of discretion. He actually entered Sandhurst, but, later, resigned military aspirations for the law and became a solicitor. He is now a barrister. Mr. Roch first entered the House in 1908, being then in his twenty-eighth year, his predecessor in the representation being Lord St. Davids, then Mr. J. W. Philipps. It is still alleged against Mr. Roch that he fought his first campaign on the cry "a Pembroke boy for Pembrokeshire"; but it is more probable that he succeeded, by his ready speech and pleasant manner, in rallying the Nonconformist electors of the county around the disestablishment banner. Mr. Gordon Hewart, the seconder, is junior member for Leicester and became the colleague of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald at the by-election last June caused by the retirement of Mr. Crawshay-Williams.

About two years ago, on the occasion of a serious cotton fire at Colaba, it will be remembered that a charge was made, and persisted in, that serious delay had occurred in opening out the water supply. Later, the Municipal Commissioner issued a long statement in which he sought to disprove the charge, after which the matter dropped. It will have been observed that a similar charge was suggested by some of the witnesses at the inquest on the remains of the victims of the Bhuleshwar fire on Monday, and it will be as well, whatever may be the result of the Coroner's enquiry, for the Municipal authorities to go into the whole question of the water supply at fires, and to give to the public some assurance that the Water Works departmental staff thoroughly understand what is required of them. It has yet to be decided which of the witnesses who gave evidence at the inquest testified correctly; but quite apart from that question there would seem to be need for an authoritative and definite statement to be made on the subject.

We publish to-day a resolution by the Government of Bombay on the report of the Haj Committee for the year ended in July, last. Government acknowledges the good work done by the Committee in the period; but then proceeds to sound a note of regret on account of "the inadequate response with which the Committee's appeal for contributions towards the cost of founding a hospital at Jeddah for Indian pilgrims has been met." Still more disappointing, it is remarked in the resolution, is the failure of the movement in favour of the establishment of a repatriation and relief fund for indigent pilgrims. It will be remembered that much commotion occurred in Moslem circles because it was proposed to institute a compulsory return ticket system for all Hajis leaving Indian ports, and Government observe, that "the final abandonment of these proposals can only be contemplated with equanimity on the condition of their being fully assured that ample relief funds will be forthcoming from the Mahomedan community in India." Here is a field of work for Moslems that may be added to those we mentioned a few days ago.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

A WEEK OF SOBER INTROSPECTION.

(From our Correspondent)

Calcutta, Feb. 8.

The gayest capital in Asia was in a mood, both serious and earnest, last week; the pale cast of thought was much in evidence; but it intensified rather than sicklied the native hue of resolution. Had it not been for yesterday's racing there would have been no relief to sombre introspection and set purpose of high endeavour. It was something of a coincidence that the weather in the early half was decidedly muggy, but on Friday there was a return of the north wind and Saturday was bracing with the promise of spring. Owing partly to this meteorological *volte face*, and partly to the fact that there had been no racing in Calcutta for a fortnight, the crowd at the racecourse was enormous, very little below what one sees at the negotiation of one of our famous "classics." The absence of the Government House party was much remarked, and some people could not dismiss from their minds the idea that Lord Carmichael was somewhere about in disguise. The illusion was not unnatural or impertinent, for this is the very first occasion on which His Excellency has let Calcutta on the eve of a race meeting; hitherto he has so arranged his programme as to include races to the exclusion of all other diversions. The sporting community is praying that the Governor has not at last been converted by the puritan portion of his staff. I am convinced that their anxiety is unfounded.

Co-operation.

I made a passing mention in my last letter to the annual conference of the Co-operative Credit Societies of Bengal which was opened by the Governor on 31st ultimo. It was continued on Monday and Tuesday and dispersed on Wednesday. I do not propose to summarise the papers read and the speeches delivered; you will have had the full reports long before this letter reaches you and can dispense with my precis and criticism. It will not, however, be amiss to give you an impression of the "At Home" to which the Hon. Mr. P. C. Lyon, Second Member of Council, invited Calcutta society to meet the men who believed in co-operative credit to work the regeneration of the ryot and were assisting the movement with money and the labour of love. They were from all parts of Bengal, and many of them were not much to look at, but one had only to get into conversation with any of them to be convinced of his enthusiasm and practical knowledge of the subject he had made his own. Mr. Lyon moved among this novel throng with evident pride and pleasure; it had fallen to him twelve years ago to inaugurate co-operative credit in Bengal in the interval he was called upon to help to form a brand new administration for the experimental province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, which I need hardly tell you was love's labour lost. In his new sphere he continued his evangel of co-operation, but though his zeal burnt as bright as before, he could not give the same time to the spread of the gospel of thrift. He told me that when he returned to the Government of Bengal he enquired with some anxiety of the progress of the movement in his absence, and was agreeably disillusioned to learn that not only had it taken a firm root but had, also, grown into a tree of many branches and wonderful vigour of sap. This is no exaggeration. Thanks to the teaching of Mr. Gourlay and the late Mr. Buchan co-operation has become the fashion among the intelligent classes in the agricultural districts and there is great promise of the fulfilment of the most sanguine hopes of the Government. This is no vakeel fad based on political pretention, but a practical combination of the agricultural interests to rid the land of that moloch, the village money-lender.

Science and Christianity.

On Wednesday Lord Carmichael presided at the annual meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and on Friday his Private Secretary, Mr. Gourlay, tarried in the capital long enough to preside at the annual meeting of the Bible Society. Both contented themselves with a running commentary on the year's work, and the proceedings would have been formal but for the fact that the first meeting was a sort of leave-taking of two notable savants, who have been closely identified with the Asiatic Society; and the second meeting gave a prominent journalist an opportunity of disproving the common libel that his profession is essentially unreligious. Dr. Dennison Ross, who leaves India shortly for good to take up an appointment in London, is the most human of scientists. If a stranger, who had not heard of him, were to meet him for the first time in a drawing room the impression created would be that of a jovial man of the world, full to his finger tips of the joy of living. He objected to "chop" out of its place, but in the study completely overwhelmed the listener with the extensiveness of his field of research and the profundity of his knowledge. His acquaintance with the history and literature of the Arabs would have made Sir Richard Burton his friend for life. Mr. Daniel Hooper, who is also retiring from India after a service of thirty years, may pass for the antithesis of Dr. Ross. He is the traditional type of savant, and the Asiatic Society owes much to his monkish industry and detachment.

At the Bible Society's meeting Mr. Jones, of the *Statesman*, stirred the audience by his earnest Christianity which was informed with an historical and geographical knowledge quite out of the common. It brought home to the critic of the daily press that leading articles are not always founded on the sudden and superficial knowledge to be gained from a struggle with year books and encyclopedias.

The School of Tropical Medicine.

A matter which the Governor has very much at heart is the School of Tropical Medicine, of which he is to lay the foundation stone on his return to Calcutta from the Dacca Manœuvres. Colonel Leonard Rogers, I. M. S., has fired his imagination with the scope of such institution in a country like India, and he would be satisfied if his rule were remembered for nothing else than its establishment in Calcutta. The Government of India have contributed 6 lakhs of rupees for laboratories, but the money for the hospital must be collected locally. The Government of Bengal have no money of their own to give for this purpose, and of course they cannot borrow. The only thing left is for the Governor and his popular wife to influence subscriptions from rich men. Into this work Lord and Lady Carmichael have thrown themselves *con amore*, and for sometime past, their hospitality has embraced uncommon sorts and conditions of men. Other leaders of European Society have also entered the field, notably Lady Jenkins. Colonel Rogers is jubilant and is looking forward to the foundation ceremony to convince the world that, properly exploited, Calcutta can rise to as great heights of charity and philanthropy as Bombay.

A PAGE OF NATAL HISTORY.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS OF 1906.

The reference by Mr. Walter Long, in his speech moving the Home Rule amendment to the Address in the House of Commons on Tuesday, recalls an incident which caused some stir at the time.

In 1906 the attitude of the natives both in Natal proper and Zululand caused much disquiet. As early as July, 1903, rumours were current that Dinizulu (a son of Cetewayo) was disaffected and the power he exercised as representative of the former Royal house rendered his attitude a matter of great moment. Dinizulu, however, remained at the time quiescent, though the Zulus were in a state of excitement over incidents connected with the war, when they had been subject to raids by Boer commandoes, and, on one occasion, at least, had retaliated in characteristic Zulu fashion.

Unrest was also manifested among the natives west of the Tugela, but it was not at first cause for alarm.

Native Affairs Commission.

The chief concern of the Natal Government was to remodel their native policy, where it proved inadequate, especially in view of the growth of the movement of the federation of the South African colonies. During 1903-1904, a Native Affairs Commission, representative of all the states, obtained much evidence on the status and conditions of the natives. Its investigations pointed to the loosening of tribal ties and to the corresponding growth of a spirit of individual independence. Among its recommendations was the direct political representation of natives in the colonial legislatures on the New Zealand model, and the imposition of direct taxation upon natives which should not be less than £1 a year payable by every adult male. The Commission also called attention to the numerical insufficiency of magistrates and native commissioners in certain parts of Natal. With some of the recommendations the Natal Commissioners disagreed; in 1905, however, an Act was passed by the Natal legislature imposing a poll-tax of £1 on all males over 18 in the colony, except indentured Indians and natives paying hut-tax (which was 14s. a year). Every European was bound to pay the tax.

The Crisis.

In 1906 a serious rebellion broke out in the colony attributable ostensibly to the poll-tax, and spread to Zululand. It was suppressed by the Colonial forces under Colonel (afterwards Sir) Duncan McKenzie, aided by a detachment of Transvaal Volunteers. An incident which marked the beginning of this rebellion brought the Natal Ministry into sharp conflict with the Imperial Government (the Campbell-Bannerman Administration). Early in the year a farmer who had insisted that the Kaffirs on his farm should pay the poll-tax was murdered, and on the 8th of February some forty natives in the Richmond district forcibly resisted the collection of the tax and killed a sub-inspector of police and a trooper at Byrnetown. Two of the natives implicated were court-martialled and shot. Others were subsequently arrested and tried by court-martial. Nineteen were sentenced to death, but in the case of seven of the prisoners the sentence was commuted. On the day before that fixed for the execution Lord Elgin, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, intervened and directed the Governor to postpone the execution of the sentence. Thereupon the Natal Ministry resigned, giving as their reason the importance of maintaining the authority of the Colonial Administration at a critical period, and the constitutional question involved in the interference by the imperial authorities in the domestic affairs of a self-governing colony.

Lord Elgin Gives Way.

The action of the British Cabinet caused both astonishment and indignation throughout South Africa and other self-governing states of the Empire. After a day's delay, during which Sir Henry McAllum reiterated his concurrence, already made known in London, in the justice of the sentence passed on the natives, Lord Elgin gave way. The Natal Ministry thereupon remained in office. The guilty natives were shot on the 2nd of April.

It was at this time that Bambaata, a chief in the Greytown district who had been deposed for misconduct, kidnapped the regent appointed in his stead. He was pursued and escaped to Zululand, where he received considerable help. He was killed in battle in June, and by the close of July the rebellion was at an end. As has been stated, it was ostensibly attributable to the poll-tax, but the causes were more deep-seated.

THE FRONTIER RAID.

FIVE MEN NOW REPORTED KILLED.

[Associated Press.]

Allahabad, Feb. 11.

Details of the latest raid on the North-West Frontier have been received. It seems that on the night of Feb. 6 a gang, reported to be Banerwals, appeared at the village of China, near Rustam, in the Mardan sub-division of the Peshawar District. They seized and locked up the village chowkidar, and then attacked the house of a Hindu named Baisakhi Sing, killing him and his four sons. The police turned out as soon as the news of the outrage reached them, and the villagers blocked the passes, but failed to intercept the offenders. It is not yet known what property was looted.

SENSATION IN THE COMMONS.

PREMIER AND HOME RULE.

WILL SUBMIT FURTHER PROPOSALS.

SUMMARY OF THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

A momentous session opened with the House of Commons packed. Mr. Walter F. Roch (Pembrokeshire) moved the adoption of the Address and Mr. Gordon Hewart (Leicester) seconded. Both expressed the hope that a settlement would be reached on the Home Rule question.

In order to emphasise the paramount importance of the Ulster problem, the Opposition departed from precedent, Mr. Walter Long rising amid cheers to move the amendment to the Address.

He affirmed that the departure was due to the exceptional and extraordinary position. For the first time for centuries the United Kingdom was threatened with civil war which would certainly break out if the Government persisted in its present policy. The position was no fault of the Opposition who had warned the Government as to what would happen. The first fruits of the Parliament Act would be that the Government would have to carry Home Rule by British bayonets and bullets against 100,000 armed men of Ulster.

The speaker fervently declared that Ulster was not bluffing. Sir Edward Carson's fearless action, and resolute leadership, had hitherto prevented a great tragedy.

Then, criticising the Bill itself, Mr. Long ridiculed the idea of the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, citing the case of Natal in 1906; and he continued with great emphasis: "You have another instance now. I don't know the views of the Ministerialists regarding events in South Africa, but with all your boasted supremacy you won't dare take any action which will bring you into conflict with the South African Government." (Opposition cheers.)

In conclusion Mr. Long said that the Opposition demanded that the Government should consult the country. It was perfectly true that there was grave anxiety in the Army. It was said that the Army must do what was consistent with its duty. What course it would take was not for him to say, but a distinguished soldier had stated that many would resign. It was a foul calumny to say that the Opposition had made this a party question.

He appealed to Mr. Asquith, if he had proposals to make, to make them without delay. He moved that it would be disastrous to proceed with Home Rule until it had been submitted to the judgment of the country.

MR. ASQUITH.

Mr. Asquith was loudly cheered when he rose to reply. He pointed out that recent by-elections had been in favour of Home Rule. He said that dissolution would be an admission that the Parliament Act, as far as Home Rule was concerned, was a nullity. Then there might be a condition of stale-mate. Supposing that the Unionists were returned, they would be confronted with the task of governing four-fifths of Ireland disappointed on the eve of the fruition of a cherished hope. Again, if the Liberals were returned would Ulster lay down her arms? If the matter was to be settled by general agreement it had better be settled there and then than by a General Election.

While he regretted that his conversations with Mr Bonar Law had not resulted in an agreement he did not despair of an agreement being reached. He thought that the language of the King's Speech would find an echo in every quarter of the House. Schemes and suggestions for settlement were in the air and the exclusion of Ulster had been mentioned. He was not going to pronounce any final judgment on that or any other solution; but even those who suggested exclusion regarded it as a *pis aller*.

He concluded by saying that any steps they might take in the way of suggestions must not be construed as an admission that the Bill which had been twice passed was defective. They would be taken as the price of peace and he meant by the price of peace a new system of Irish government starting in an atmosphere giving it a fair chance of working successfully.

He agreed that it was a matter which should not be unduly delayed, and affirmed that there was no justification for any impression that the Government was trifling with the matter or seeking to gain time. The Government would endeavour to put forward suggestions which, it believed, would be regarded by all fair-minded men as an attempt at an agreement and as consulting the susceptibilities of all concerned. The Government would close no avenue, however unpromising, leading towards a settlement. (Cheers).

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that events in Ulster were hurrying to a catastrophe, yet Mr. Asquith had not told the House what he was prepared to do. Mr. Chamberlain asked whether the Government was prepared to exclude Ulster or to secure to her the same rights as she enjoyed in Britain. If the Government answered 'yes', the danger of civil war would be averted. If 'no,' civil war would be certain. The exclusion of Ulster was the only possible basis for peace. Though it was no settlement of the Irish question, it would at least be a negation of Ireland's claim to be an independent nation.

The House adjourned at 10-55 p.m.

SENSATION IN THE LOBBY.

Mr. Asquith's speech made a sensation in the Lobby. While a conciliatory tone was anticipated the Cabinet's decision to submit to Parliament definite proposals with regard to Ulster came as a surprise and creates a new situation.

It is generally assumed that the Cabinet is working towards a system of Home Rule within Home Rule, giving the Protestant counties a check over the administration of their boundaries, expecting thus to create a body of public opinion strong enough to control extremists on both sides. Thus, conciliation is in the air after the first day's debate. The Government's proposals are not expected for some weeks yet.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords, Lord Glenconner moved and Lord Carrick seconded the Address.

Lord Midleton moved an amendment similar to Mr. Walter Long's in the House of Commons and demanded the meaning of the words in the King's Speech with reference to Ireland. He said that nothing which had fallen from any Minister mitigated, in the slightest degree, the Opposition's hostility to the whole principle of the measure. He asked what proposals had been made in the course of the negotiations.

Lord Morley's reply was precisely similar to Mr. Asquith's.—Reuter.

MR. HORACE PLUNKETT'S SUGGESTION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 11.

A cable to the *Pioneer* says:—

The *Times* publishes a review by Mr. Horace Plunkett of the conditions of Ireland. Mr. Plunkett is convinced that Ulstermen will fight, if necessary, and die for what they regard as a holy, righteous cause, and he suggests that Ulster should accept Home Rule on condition of being given the right to secede after a term of trial.

The *Times* does not think that this provides the solution.

CABINET CHANGES.

MR. JOHN BURNS AND THE BOARD OF TRADE.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The papers concur that, as the result of Mr. Sydney Buxton's impending elevation to the peerage, Mr. John Burns will go to the Board of Trade, Mr. Masterman will become Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, retaining the chairmanship of the Insurance Commission, Mr. Hobhouse will go to the Post Office and Mr. Herbert Samuel to the Local Government Board.—Reuter.

LORD GLADSTONE.

TO RESIGN HIS OFFICE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Harcourt announced that Lord Gladstone would resign at the end of the present session of the Union Parliament.

His resignation was due solely to domestic reasons, and had no connection whatever with recent events.

His successor would be designated in a day or two.—Reuter.

[Viscount Gladstone was appointed Governor-General in South Africa in 1909.]

NEW ZEALAND AND DEFENCE.

THE PACIFIC THE FUTURE STORM-CENTRE.

WELLINGTON, Feb. 11.

Speaking at Tearoha, the Premier said that the Government had asked the Home authorities to comply with the 1909 Agreement and to give New Zealand two cruisers of the Bristol class within eighteen months. New Zealand would then pay another £50,000 yearly. He added that up to the present no reply had been received and if something was not done, it would be the duty of the Government of New Zealand to ask for Parliament's authority to build at least one cruiser in British shipyards. It was about time for New Zealand to make up her mind how much she could afford to pay for combined naval and land defences. He believed that the Pacific would be the storm-centre of the future and they should do all possible to ensure their naval supremacy in those waters.—Reuter.

A SUFFRAGIST HOAX.

SHAM MRS. PANKHURST.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

A lady, who was believed to be Mrs Pankhurst, addressed a crowd from the window of a house in Kensington yesterday evening and concluded with defiance to the Government to arrest her, saying that she was coming out in a few minutes.

When the lady emerged, a wild battle between the police and the Suffragists ensued, the detectives and their captive being on one occasion trodden under foot. Upon reaching the police-station, the detectives found that they had been hoaxed, the captive being disguised to represent Mrs. Pankhurst.—Reuter.

PEACE IN THE CHURCHES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

Mr. Carnegie has given 2,000,000 dollars to promote peace among the churches of the world. Part of the income will be available for the Church Peace Leagues of Great Britain and Germany.—Reuter.

THE BOY SCOUTS.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The Commercial Union Assurance Company, under the powers entrusted to them by the will of Sir William Dunn, have given £10,000 to the Boy Scouts Endowment Fund.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The death is announced of General William Bannerman, Indian Army.—Reuter.

[General William Bannerman, C.B., was born in 1828, and entered the Army in 1846. He served in the Punjab Campaign, 1846-9, the Eusofzie Campaign, the Persian Expedition, 1857, the Mutiny, a China 1860, and the Afghan War 1878-80.]

LORD MINTO ILL.

ANXIETY FELT AT HIS CONDITION.

THE ALLAHABAD MEMORIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Lord Minto is seriously ill and anxiety is felt at his condition.—Reuter.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 11.

Some progress appears to have been made with the Minto Park and the All-India Minto Memorial scheme in connection with which Lord Minto laid the foundation stone of a Proclamation Pillar in Allahabad. The Secretary of the Committee, the Hon. Mr. Malaviya, reports that the funds collected amounting to Rs. 1,40,000 have been invested in various Banks and Rs. 10,000 was still due from some donors. The Government of the United Provinces had agreed to give a plot of land of equal value to the Cantonment Committee in lieu of the plot which had been selected for the Proclamation Pillar in Minto Park and the lease of the plot would soon be granted to the Committee. Various other details have also been settled in connection with the construction of the Pillar and the gilded crown medallions of Queen Victoria, King Edward, King George V and Queen Mary.

CORONATION OF THE SHAH.

TO TAKE PLACE IN JULY.

TEHERAN, Feb. 11.

A proclamation will be published on Friday, the birthday of the Prophet, fixing the Coronation for July 21st.

A commission consisting of two Belgians is drafting a Budget in readiness for the meeting of the Mejliss. Hitherto Persia has had no regular Budget.—Reuter.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

The following telegraphic communication has been received from the Foreign Office, Teheran, by Sir Mirza Davood Khan Miftahos Sultaneh, Consul-General for Persia at Calcutta:—

"On the 13th inst. in the Durbar Salam in Teheran on the occasion of the *Id* in honour of the anniversary of the Prophet, it will be declared by His Highness the Regent that according to the 38th Article of the Constitution the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty the Shah will take place on the 27th *Shaban*, corresponding with the 22nd July, 1914."

LANCASHIRE TROUBLES.

SHORT TIME IN WEAVING TRADE.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The votes in favour of a short-time movement in the weaving trade, in North-East Lancashire amounted to 90 per cent. and the scheme was thus definitely adopted. Forty thousand work-people will be affected, with a weekly wage bill of £80,000.

Organised short-time has not hitherto been adopted in the Preston and Blackburn districts, but individual mills are stopping many looms owing to the shortage of remunerative work.—Reuter.

KING AND CABINET.

CONSTITUTIONAL QUARREL IN SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 10.

The Cabinet has resigned owing to slight differences with the King whose reply to the peasants went somewhat beyond the Premier's inclinations.—Reuter.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 11.

With reference to the resignation of the Cabinet it appears that the King refused to comply with the Cabinet's request publicly to modify the attitude conveyed to the peasants in his recent speech, or to inform the Cabinet beforehand concerning his future public utterances. His Majesty refused to be deprived of the right of speaking to the people without restraint.

Baron Geer is forming a new Cabinet.—Reuter.

MR. THOMAS HARDY.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Mr. Thomas Hardy has married his secretary, Miss Dugdale.—Reuter.

[Mr. Thomas Hardy, the celebrated novelist and member of the Order of Merit, is 73 years of age. His first wife was Emma, daughter of Archdeacon Gifford.]

AVIATION FATALITY.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.

An aviation pupil, named Degner, was making his maiden flight to-day when he collided with a passenger biplane at a height of one hundred feet. Degner was killed and two people in the biplane were seriously injured.—Reuter.

CITY OF LONDON LOAN.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The City of London 3½ per cent. loan of a million has been underwritten at 95.—Reuter.

THE HAYTIAN REVOLUTION.

PORT AU PRINCE, Feb. 11.

The British, French and German forces have re-embarked on their respective warships.—Reuter.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room; it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

JAPANESE CRISIS.

RIOT OUTSIDE THE DIET.

FOUR PEOPLE WOUNDED WITH SWORDS.

TOKIO, Feb. 10.

The Budget Committee has struck out £4½ millions intended to replenish the permanent Naval Fund.

When the crowd heard the result of the motion of "no confidence" they became violent and an attempt was made to break the gates of the Parliament buildings.

Disturbances this evening are growing in intensity.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The three millions struck out of the Japanese Naval Estimates yesterday referred to the programme for 1916-17. To-day's reduction concerns the Estimates for 1914-15. The Government wished to replenish the permanent Naval Fund which is still far below normal owing to the expenses of the Russo-Japanese war.—Reuter.

TOKIO, Feb. 11.

During a conflict between the mob and the police outside Parliament Buildings yesterday four persons were wounded with swords. The mob subsequently began to disperse, apparently being overawed by the calling out of troops.—Reuter.

THE BENGAL MURDER.

MEASURES TO PROTECT POLICE OFFICERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

Owing to the assassination of a number of Criminal Intelligence Department officers in and about Calcutta, precautions of a very stringent nature are being taken to protect those who survive.

Last night, a capture that may prove important was made by two orderlies who were guarding the house of Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mazrul Huq, Deputy Superintendent of the Department. They chased two young men who were hanging about the house and caught one who gave his name as Gopal Rai residing in the students' quarter of Calcutta. Enquiries are being made for the other man.

The trial of Nirmal Kanta Roy, the alleged assassin of Inspector Nripendra Nath Ghose of the C. I. D., commences before Sir Henry Stephen at the Criminal Sessions to-day.

THE BOMB INQUIRY.

A "PLUNGE INTO THE SEA OF DANGER."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

In the Rajabazar bomb preliminary enquiry yesterday, Mr. L. P. E. Pugh, counsel for the prosecution, in addressing the Court said that the prosecution evidence went to show that Sheshankar, one of the six accused, was experienced in conspiracy.

The evidence against another of the accused, Hironmoy Bannerjee, was not clear, though his conduct was decidedly open to question. A number of letters found seemed to indicate that the third prisoner, Sarodacharan Guha, was to throw the bombs manufactured by Sheshankar. These letters were in the handwriting of Guha and contained the remark "I give up all hopes of the paternal property. I therefore plunge into the sea of danger, which I hope to cross. Always pray to the mother for success in my intended undertaking."

Counsel contended that the undertaking mentioned was the throwing of bombs. From the evidence produced, he thought there was a clear case of conspiracy and that Sheshankar was particularly involved.

Counsel for the accused, Dinesh, urged that to prove the conspiracy it was necessary to prove that two or more persons had agreed to conspire. The criminality of conspiracy did not depend upon the criminality of individuals. No evidence had been given that his client knew anything about the other accused before November 21st last. After the Court had been addressed on behalf of the remaining accused, the case was adjourned until the 21st instant.

MADRAS HARBOUR STRIKE.

BARGEMEN AND COOLIES STOP WORK.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Feb. 11.

Messrs. Binny and Co.'s bargemen and coolies in the harbour, numbering it is said about 700, went on strike on Monday and are still holding out. The cause of the strike is said to be alleged delay in the payment of bonuses. Only the steamers of which Messrs Binny and Co. are the agents are affected. Harbour Trust coolies and private boatmen have been secured to assist in the work of loading and unloading; meantime vessels are being berthed alongside the quays so that they can discharge their cargoes without the aid of boats. Loading is also being done in a similar way.

The s.s. Erinpura, which arrived from Rangoon on Monday, is alongside the West Quay and will leave on Thursday. The s. s. Virawa, which arrived from Calcutta on Monday, is moored at No. 7 berth. The steamer Tara left for Singapore *via* Negapatam on Tuesday evening. The Taroba, the Singapore steamer vacated the East Quay last night, her place being taken by the Malda, which arrived from London yesterday. The s.s. Chybassa, which arrived on Monday, is alongside the South Quay. The s. s. Egra, which is at present in moorings at No. 9 berth, will probably fill the place vacated by the Erinpura at West Quay on Friday. The men are said to be quite orderly and are creating no disturbance.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer took his seat on the Madras High Court Bench yesterday as temporary Additional Judge.

ROADS IN BURMA.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE OF HOPE.

ATTITUDE OF MERCANTILE COMMUNITY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Feb. 11.

The Lieut.-Governor, Sir Harvey Adamson, Patron of the Burma Motor Association, presided at the first annual general meeting of the Association, and in the course of his address, after congratulating the Association on the success of the year's work in dealing with roads in Burma, said:—

"As regards myself, I think that my best claim to the gratitude, or shall I say the forbearance, of the Association, is that I have striven, in season and out of season, to obtain funds to improve the roads of the Province. You will remember the Rice Cess Scheme, which was designed to obtain money for the roads, and about which so much was talked over a year ago. Well, I think that the Rice Cess Scheme will not come off, but I have good reasons for believing that the trouble taken in pushing it forward has not been wasted. The stand taken by the mercantile community of Burma and their willingness to accept taxation in one form or another has proved to be a powerful lever, and I have the best grounds for believing that in the near future we shall obtain the object for which the Rice Cess Scheme was only a substitute, namely, the revision of the provincial settlement, which will provide money for equipping the Province with roads. So my final word to the Association to-night is a message of hope, I hope that the time is not far distant when motorists will be able to motor on well-laid roads right to Mandalay and Maymyo and to many other distant places in Burma."

A WHOLESALE LIAR.

CLAIM FOR TREATING A RAJAH.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Feb. 11.

To-day at the Small Causes Court, Sir V. C. Desikachariar delivered judgment in the suit brought by Rungaswamy Iyengar, professing to be a diabetes specialist, against the Rajah of Ramnad and his brother-in-law claiming Rs. 900 odd, alleged to be due for medical attendance and the treatment of the second defendant under contract entered into with both defendants for the purpose.

After stating the facts, His Honour observed that he had said enough to show that the plaintiff was a wholesale liar, and his utter disregard for truth was abominable. Yet there were people whose credulity was so great that they fell easy victims to unscrupulous men like the plaintiff. At one stage, no doubt, the second defendant generously offered the plaintiff Rs. 300, even though he was not cured, but because the plaintiff had taken some pains in attending on him and also to avoid unpleasantness. In short, the second defendant tried to purchase peace, which attitude was mistaken by the plaintiff for one of weakness, and he began to press his extortionate claim more and more till the defendants lost all patience and declined to receive any more letters.

His Honour dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs of both defendants.

KOTTAYAM MURDER CASE.

SWYNNY'S CONVICTION OF ESCAPE CONFIRMED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KOTTAYAM, Feb. 11.

Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer, Divisional First Class Magistrate of Kottayam, gave judgment to-day in the appeal preferred by Swynny, the first accused in the Buckingham Stephens murder case, against his conviction by the Kottayam Sub-Magistrate of the offence of escaping from lawful custody, while in Ettumanur police-station.

The magistrate found that it had not been satisfactorily proved that Swynny was subject to fits at the time of the occurrence, and therefore upheld the conviction and confirmed the sentence passed on him.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, Feb. 11.

The P. and O. s.s. Persia to-day shipped £145,460 gold for India.—Reuter.

DEATH OF KHAN OF HOTI MARDAN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Feb. 11.

A telegram from Mardan announces that the Khan of Hoti Mardan died this morning. He was one of the largest land-owners in the North-West Frontier Provinces.

[The Khan of Hoti Mardan will be remembered in Bombay on account of certain criminal proceedings which were unsuccessfully taken against him in the Bombay High Court about three years ago.]

PLAGUE IN COLOMBO.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

COLOMBO, Feb. 11.

Plague-infected rats have been found in Colombo. The total number of persons who have succumbed from plague up to the present is eleven.

A deputation headed by Moulana Maulvi Umadi is touring the Punjab to collect subscriptions in aid of the *Zamindar* newspaper.

The Government of India has decided that Royal Engineer subaltern officer on arrival in India for a first tour of service, shall, under the orders of the Director-General of Military Works, be attached for a period of four months to a corps of Sappers and Miners for training purposes before being posted to Military Works services.

AGRA RIOT CASE.

14 MORE HINDUS CHARGED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

AGRA, Feb. 11.

Another batch of fourteen Hindus was placed before Mr. C. Moore, I. C. S., Joint Magistrate, to-day, and the prisoners were charged in connection with the Moharram riots.

Mr. Ross Alston apeared for the Crown and several local vakils were for the defence. All the accused denied the charge, and in answer to the Court said they and their friends did not arm themselves with *lathis* and chase Mahomedans on that day. They said they were not members of an unlawful assembly, the common object of which was to molest and beat Mahomedans. They were simply sitting at the door of their master's house to guard against looting.

Inspector Walker, of the Agra Police, who arrested the accused, said that they were in the road armed with *lathis*. Seeing witness they dropped their *lathis*. Witness also said he saw 40 or 50 Mahomedans being chased by about an equal number of Hindus. The Mahomedans were all unarmed. He thought all the Hindus had sticks.

Subhan Khan Sowar, of the Agra Police, corroborated the previous witness, and identified the accused present in court as the men who were found chasing Mahomedans.

On the application of the vakils for the accused they were released on bail, and the case was adjourned.

POOR TRAVELLERS' HOME AT NEW DELHI.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 11.

It is understood that Lady Hardinge intends to build a *sarai* for poor travellers near the railway station at the new Delhi, out of the funds placed at Her Excellency's disposal for charitable purposes.

CARE OF MOSLEM PILGRIMS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Feb. 11.

Last evening an institution, named Bharat Asram, started at the instance of the Bengali community here, with the object of accommodating pilgrims and visitors from northern and western India, was opened by Mr. K. L. Dutta, Accountant-General, Madras.

DELHI AND CAWNPORE COTTON AGREEMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 11.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables that the *Manchester Guardian* publishes the names of forty-six firms signatory to the agreement not to accept business from Delhi and Cawnpore except on the terms settled 1913 between the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and the Delhi Piece Goods Association. The Bradford Chamber of Commerce protested against the attempt to make Delhi alter the terms.

10,000 MEN AFTER 3,000 POSITIONS.

A telegram from Detroit, on Jan. 7, stated that 10,000 men, some ragged and unkempt others seemingly prosperous, struggled for places in the line-up that morning for 3,000 positions made by the Ford Motor Co. deciding to work their factories in three shifts of employees, working eight hours a day. Beginning with the following Monday's pay-day, no man in Ford's employ, over 23 years of age, was to get less than five dollars a day.

These good conditions for the workers are due, it will be recalled, to the decision of the Ford Motor-car Company to distribute about ten million dollars, approximately half its profits, among its 22,000 employees on the percentage basis.

VICTORIA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

Prof F. M. Dastur in his report of an examination of the Bombay Victoria Memorial School for the Blind states:—

To understand the full merit and significance of the labour accomplished within the walls of the school and the service rendered to the community at large, one must recognise the arduous and onerous nature of the task undertaken by the committee. They may be congratulated on the results produced. Whatever has been so far accomplished redounds to the credit of the zeal and enthusiasm and philanthropy which sustain the institution.

The work of the blind children was a hopeful indication of the possibility of an independent occupation and decent living being within the reach of most of the boys when they leave the institution.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. leMesurier, now on leave, will probably act as member of the Executive Council of Behar and Orissa, when the Hon'ble Mr. E. A. Gait proceeds Home on leave in April.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Feb. 11.

Fitzpatrick and E. Lowe, American drillers, were travelling by train from Prome to Rangoon on Monday morning, when Lowe missed his companion who was picked up near the railway lines at Sitkwin-station, with both his legs cut off and in an unconscious condition. The railway authorities had him conveyed to Rangoon.

THE LATE MR. NANABHOY JEEJEEBHOY.

GIFTS TO CHARITIES.

At the Uthamna ceremony of the late Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy a sum of over Rs. 32,000 was subscribed by his son Mr. Rustomjee B. Jeejeebhoy and his daughters Mrs. B. Petit, Mrs. F. Allbless, Mrs. N. Moos and their respective families and the friends and admirers of the deceased gentleman. The major portion of this sum was presented to the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution and the B. D. Petit Parsee General Hospital

CREDIT BANK CASES.

THE DISCHARGE OF ARANAH.

MISTRI RELEASED ON BAIL.

The cases in which Jaffer Joosub, N. R. Mistri and R. C. Aranah, who were arrested in execution of warrants issued against them, based on two complaints filed by Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Official Liquidator of the Credit Bank, were resumed yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. S. G. Velinkar, instructed by Mr. Framroze Mehta, solicitor, and Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the first accused; the second accused was represented by Mr. Kenneth Kemp, who was instructed by Mr Dinshah Jijibhoy, solicitor, and Mr. V. F. Vicaji, pleader; while Mr. P. Godinho and Mr. B. J. Dhondy, pleaders, defended the third accused.

The charges against the accused were of breach of trust and abetment of that offence in that they, by issuing a false balance-sheet, instigated the directors of the bank to recommend the shareholders to declare a dividend though no profit was made, the amount paid as dividend being the sum in respect of which breach of trust was made, *viz.*, Rs. 9,286-3-0.

At the outset the Public Prosecutor and counsel for the defence cited further authorities in regard to the question of the withdrawal of the prosecution against the third accused.

PROSECUTION OF ARANAH.

His worship, in deciding the question, gave the following judgment.

In this case the learned Public Prosecutor has requested the Court to consent to the withdrawal of the case against the third accused under section 494, Criminal Procedure Code, or failing this that the third accused and the other accused may be tried separately.

Mr. Nicholson stated that the case against the third accused is not so strong as the case against the other accused and that he is not satisfied that he will be able to establish the guilt of this accused with the evidence at his disposal. He has invited attention to the police report on which this Court ordered the arrest of the third accused as well as the other accused, against whom a complaint was made, and invites attention to the fact that in the report it was stated that the evidence of Aranah was required as a witness. Mr. Nicholson mentioned that the third accused was not under a statute obligation to sign the balance-sh and stated frankly that he wishes to call him as a witness for the prosecution.

It seems to me that the case which governs the present application is that of Queen-Empress *vs.* Hoosein Haji Abba, 2, and on reading the judgments of Justices Candy, Whitworth, and Ranade, I am of opinion that the judgments of Justices Candy and Ranade show that the considerations urged by Mr. Nicholson are judicial considerations, such as those referred to in section 337, and I am of opinion that the consent of the Court should be given. I accordingly consent to the withdrawal of the prosecution against the third accused. I discharge him of the offences of which he is accused under the Indian Companies Act and under the Indian Penal Code.

FRAUDULENT ENTRIES.

Mr. Nicholson, continuing his opening address, said that he had mentioned the names of the four directors who were responsible for the balance-sheet which they had signed. The fifth director was Mr. Mahomedbhoy Dattubhoy. With regard to Mistri's conduct in connection with the balance-sheet and the profit and loss account, there was an item of Rs. 11,345 shown on the credit side. It was the amount of loss suffered by the bank. To any auditor this amount should have appeared as a curious and wrongly posted item, and his attention would have been called to it, and he should have gone into other items in the statement of accounts. In that statement, items of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,851 were fraudulently entered to the credit of various accounts which made the item of profit larger than it ought to be. The total was twenty-two thousand rupees, but really that was not the amount available for dividend at all. In fact, there was no profit made. On the contrary the bank had suffered a loss of Rs. 1,700. Aranah was a servant of the company, and he had done what Jaffer had told him to do. When called as a witness he would tell the Court how Mistri frequently came to Jaffer, how they were together and what advice was given by Mistri to Jaffer in his presence. It was not only by his evidence that the prosecution would show that Jaffer and Mistri together prepared that false balance-sheet. These wrongly posted items were objected to, and at a meeting of the directors, subsequently held, when Jaffer gave certain explanations, they were accepted.

These items were false and misleading and Jaffer and Mistri knowingly entered them in the statement. There was an agreement between Jaffer and the bank that until the company was in a position to pay a dividend of 5 per cent., and until such a dividend was earned, Jaffer should not get any salary. The prosecution suggested that in order that he should draw this salary it was arranged to prepare the false balance-sheet and falsely show a profit which would enable them to declare a dividend of 5 per cent. But it might be said that Jaffer, in spite of that dividend having been declared, did not draw his salary. He drew one month's salary, but that was refunded. He did not commence drawing his salary until January, 1912. It was only fair that he should be given credit for it. The prosecution also intended to call in evidence a clerk of the bank to say that he was asked how much money would be actually required to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. on the paid up capital, and accordingly false entries were made to make up that amount in the balance-sheet.

Evidence in the case was then led by the Public Prosecutor.

COULD NOT REMEMBER.

Makundram Hiralal, formerly a jeweller, and now undergoing a term of imprisonment in the House of Correction on a charge of criminal

(Continued on page 8)

CREDIT BANK CASES.

(*Continued from page 7*)

breach of trust, was called as the first witness for the prosecution. He said that he had known Jaffer Joosub since 1910-11. Mahomed Nansey Khairaz came for him, and witness went to Jaffer Joosub at his bungalow. Witness had had an account with the bank at the head office, as well as at the branch office, since 1910. He was called by Jaffer because the latter wanted to purchase some jewellery. Witness knew English imperfectly.

Witness then identified two cheques drawn by him on January 7, 1911, from the Mandvi branch of the Bank for Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively.

He could not say what they were drawn for. They were written by himself. It was such a long time ago, and it was not unusual for him to draw cheques for large amounts. He could not say, but he might have overdrawn his account on January 7. If witness was given 5 or 7 days he would try and remember what he drew those cheques for. Since his conviction witness had not been right in his mind. Both the cheques were endorsed by Mahomed Nansey. Witness had met Jaffer Joosab in the Credit Bank in connection with hundi business when he wanted money.

Counsel for the accused did not cross-examine the witness.

To the Court: Witness said he did not remember and could not say what he did with the cheques or to whom they were given.

"TOLD TO DO SO BY JAFFER."

Hassanali Mahomedbhoy was next examined by the Public Prosecutor. He said he knew that Jaffer Joosub was the manager and Mistri was the auditor of the Credit Bank. Jaffer's sister was his father's aunt. He was doing brokerage business with his father in connection with local banks, including the Credit Bank. The two cheques, dated January 7, 1911, drawn by the last witness were given him by Jaffer Joosub. In December, 1910, he obtained a loan of Rs. 11,000 on his own signature. He did so as he was told by Jaffer to do it. He was not required to produce any security. Those two cheques were to be paid on account of the loan. They were given to his father to cash them at the Mandvi branch. The cash was given to witness and he put it to his account in the Chartered Bank, as he was told to do so by Jaffer. Witness was to draw a cheque of Rs. 11,000 on the Chartered Bank to pay the Credit Bank. His account with the Chartered Bank was in the name of Hassan Brothers. He drew the cheque on the Chartered Bank and gave the same to Jaffer.

At this stage the inquiry was adjourned till to-morrow.

Mr. Velinkar applied to the Court to release Jaffer on bail, but the application was refused.

In accordance with the order passed by the High Court in the morning Mistry signed a bail bond in the sum of Rs. 10,000 and produced two sureties for Rs. 5,000 each. The latter were required to deposit Rs. 2,000 each in cash in Court and Mistry was enlarged on bail.

MISTRY GRANTED BAIL.

In the Second Division of the Appellate Side of the High Court, Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah, yesterday, disposed of the application made on behalf of N. R. Mistry, auditor of the Credit Bank of India, that he be released on bail.

On Monday, their lordships postponed the matter to enable the medical officer of the jail to report on the health of Mistry. Dr. Powell had examined the accused and reported that in his opinion the general health of Mistry had improved, and was improving, in the jail hospital. In his opinion, it was not necessary to remove him from the hospital.

Mr. Weldon, counsel for Mistry, said that, in view of the applicant's age (55 or 60), he might be released on bail further, counsel added, the amount involved as regards the breach of trust was only Rs. 9,000. He was prepared to offer security to the full extent of the amount or even more. The applicant was an accountant and if he was liberated on bail, he would have better opportunity of defending himself before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in whose court he was being prosecuted, and would be able better to instruct his legal advisers.

The Hon. the Advocate-General said that, considering the gravity of the charges against the applicant and in view of the circumstance that the magistrate was going to commit him to the Sessions, as also of the doctor's certificate he left everything in the hands of their lordships.

Their lordships decided to liberate the applicant on bail on his personal recognizance of Rs. 10,000, and two sureties for Rs. 5,000 each.

A SENTENCE COMMUTED.

Their lordships disposed of the appeal filed by Bhaya Dolia and three others who were convicted of culpable homicide and causing grievous hurt to one Mana Mesur and his brother, and sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad—the first two accused to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each and the other two to five years' each.

It appeared from the evidence recorded in the lower court that it was suspected that the first accused's wife was on intimate terms with Mesur. The latter was warned by the accused, to cease his friendship with his wife and he also cautioned the wife to have nothing to do with the deceased. The deceased had denied the suggestion of wrong doing. Being informed that about noon the deceased was to go to one of his fields, and that the woman was also to leave her house, the accused, armed with swords and heavy sticks, lay in wait. As soon as the deceased passed them they attacked him. The deceased's brother hearing the cries ran to his help. The accused struck him also. Mana Mesur died the same evening from the effects of the injuries and his brother was seriously injured. The accused were subsequently arrested and having been convicted were sentenced as above.

After hearing the arguments of counsel their lordships reduced the sentences passed on the accused, to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

BURGLARY AT COLABA.

It has been reported to the Police that during Tuesday night jewellery and cash to the extent of Rs. 1,454 were stolen from the room of a Parsi named Jamsedji Dhanjibhoy, residing on the ground floor of a house at Colaba.

THE POLICE SERVICE.

BOMBAY WITNESSES BEFORE THE COMMISSION.

EVIDENCE AS TO PAY AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Public Services Commission resumed its sittings, yesterday, at the Secretariat.

Chief interest was taken in section B where Police witnesses were called. In all six witnesses were examined. The co-opted members were:—Mr. P. A. Kelly, Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C. I. D., (Imperial Police, Bombay), Rao Bahadur Damodardas Vrijbhukhandas, Deputy Superintendent of Police (Provincial Police, Bombay), and Mr. K. W. Deighton, Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Nagpur. (Imperial and Provincial Police, Central Provinces).

The first witness was Mr. M. Kennedy, Inspector-General of Police, Bombay. Questioned by the Chairman, he said that the Commissioner in Sind was not under the control of the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay. The present age-limits, which were nineteen and twenty-one, were quite satisfactory, and he did not think that they should be reduced. The training school was at Nasik. Some candidates took fifteen months to study, while others took eighteen months. The Principal in charge of the school was a Superintendent, and the law lecturers were Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. He would like to see a training college in England for all officers of the Imperial Service, before they came out here and joined the service. Many Indians were Assistant Superintendents. In the training school there were four vernacular languages in the curriculum and they taught only two. With regard to promotion, a man had to serve for ten years to become a Superintendent. In a district, a police officer got Rs. 190 as allowance. The fifty-five years' rule for retirement was satisfactory. A police-officer, after twenty-five years' service was not fit for work.

When asked about the pay of the officers of the Provincial Service, the witness said he would like to pay them by a time scale. The question of promotion should be left entirely with the Government.

To Sir Murray Hammick, the witness said Probationary Deputy Superintendents were selected when the witness applied to the Secretary to Government.

To the Hon. Mr. Chaubal, he said the Commissioner in Bombay was a civilian and his two deputies were members of the Imperial Service. The highest salary a Superintendent got in Bombay city was Rs. 600. He did not know what the highest salary of an Inspector was.

Replying to Sir Theodore Morrison, the witness said Deputy Superintendents travelled second-class, while Assistant Superintendents travelled first-class.

MR. SOUTER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. D. L. B. Souter, representative of the Imperial Police Service, Bombay, was the next witness. He said he was Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bombay. A Bombay police officer could be transferred to a district, and *vice-versa*.

The training given in England would be better than in India. The rule of retiring at the age of 55 should be made absolute. Under the present rule they retired after thirty years' service, and on retirement to England most of them found themselves strangers in a strange land. The Deputy-Superintendents should be given more time for out-door work, and their clerical staffs might be increased to cope with the indoor work. The police department was the first to be re-organised.

To the Hon. Mr. Chaubal, the witness said Superintendents were mostly Europeans and they were mostly promoted from Inspectors. He thought the salary of Inspectors in Bombay was from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400 and that of Superintendents was from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600.

MR. CLIFFORD'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. F. L. Clifford, representative of the Provincial Police Officers, Bombay, was then called. In reply to the Chairman, he stated that the Provincial Police Service should be abolished and the police department should be divided into three branches. Deputy-Superintendents were promoted officers.

To Sir Theodore Morrison, he said he did not know all Deputy-Superintendents personally. From his personal knowledge only three to four were fitted for Deputy-Superintendentship.

In reply to Mr. Justice Rahim, the witness said he would reserve 5 per cent. of the highest appointments for Indians, 5 per cent. for Anglo-Indians and 90 per cent. for Europeans.

A DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT'S EVIDENCE

Mr. Syed Mahmed Shah, representative of the Deputy-Superintendents of Police, Sind, said he would promote 8 percent. of Inspectors to the Provincial Service. With regard to salary, he would put them on the same footing as members of the Executive Provincial Service. He would select Deputy Superintendents for Superintendentship by his own selection.

Replying to Sir Theodore Morrison, the witness said in Sind Hindus were better educated than Mahomedans, and most of the offices were filled by them. Previous to his present post he was a first-class residential magistrate, when he used to draw Rs. 175. He then became Deputy Superintendent and his salary was now Rs. 300.

After luncheon, Mr. J. L. Fagan, representative of the Imperial Police Officers, Central Provinces, was examined. He stated that the last grade in the Provincial Service was that of Rs. 250. The work of Superintendent was not entirely office work, but was also partly investigation.

He would like to be put on an equal footing with the Executive Provincial Service.

FOREST SERVICE.

WITNESS AND THE VALUE OF ENGLISH TRAINING.

Lord Islington presided over section "A," and the members present were Sir Valentine Chirol, Mr. Madge, Mr. Sly and Mr. Fisher. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale did not attend the sittings yesterday.

Mr. G. P. Millett, Senior Conservator of Forests, representing the Forest Service, gave evidence on behalf of his Department. He was in favour of an open competition by examination for candidates for the Service, instead of nomination by the Secretary of State as at present. He also favoured the re-introduction of the physical test for candidates. He was not quite in favour of nomination, even if the physical test was re-introduced. As regards the employment of non-Europeans in the Imperial and Provincial Services, he did not think any alteration was needed in the existing system of recruitment.

Asked for his opinion of a suggestion to recruit a certain number of Indians direct, it being required that they should undergo exactly the same course as Europeans and have a full course at the University and the same training as Europeans, witness said that he did not think any direct recruitment was necessary as Indians were quite as competent to be taken on as any European, and until it was found that they had no chance of getting into the Forest Department there was no necessity for direct recruitment. The men should be selected here and then sent for training to England. He considered a knowledge of European forestry essential. His objection to sending men to England after experience in India was that men thus selected would be much older by the time they got five or six years' experience. Forestry in India could not be conducted on absolutely scientific lines as in Europe, and Indian experience could not give them that wider knowledge which they could apply to the forestry here. There were a number of major charges which were not accessible to Indians. He admitted that Indians having the necessary qualifications, could be put in charge of the major divisions.

Officers working in unhealthy quarters should be allowed to shift their head-quarters to less unhealthy places. This they could do without prejudice to their work. He did not think that the Forest Service was worse off than the other services in the matter of house allowance and transfer allowance.

MORE CONSERVATORS WANTED.

He advocated the appointment of a Chief Conservator for Bombay. There were three Conservators now who had equal powers. A Chief Conservator was required to give a *modus vivendi* for the work. He also advocated the creation of a fourth Conservator for Sind.

Regarding the question of retirement, witness said that the period of 20 years should be retained. If the rates of pension were raised for men who stayed longer in the service, many would be induced to remain longer in the service.

Regarding the promotion of men from the Ranger class to the Provincial Service, he would have fewer men promoted because they did not prove to be very good men. They had some men who might be given promotions and they might be raised to posts carrying a salary of Rs. 250.

In reply to Mr. Madge, who asked whether he would bar the Imperial Service to Anglo-Indians who had undergone their training at Dehra Dun, witness said he would not have men promoted from the Provincial Service to the Imperial Service. The Imperial Service was for men with administrative qualifications from Home. As long as the door of the Imperial Service was open so long would the men lay claim for entrance into it. It was better to have a line drawn. It was always desirable not to give hope and not to create discontent when hopes were not realised Indians had enough scope in the Provincial Service where their pay was better than the pay given to Conservators of Forests in other countries, namely in France, Germany, etc. Here, in India, they started on a salary of Rs. 250, whereas in France or Germany they started on a salary equivalent to Rs. 200.

MORE RANGER CLASS CRITICISM.

Mr. N. D. Sataswalla, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, the next witness, advocated direct recruitment for the Provincial Service. At present a large number were recruited from the Ranger class. He did not consider that the training given to the Ranger class was quite enough for the Provincial Service. Exceptionally capable men from the Ranger class might be promoted to the Provincial Service. The men trained in Dehra Dun had a better training, and what he suggested was that University men might be selected and sent to Dehra Dun for training for the Provincial Service. He favoured paying a higher rate of pay to an officer recruited in England than an officer recruited from India, because those recruited in England came from the ruling race and some consideration must be shown to them as they came from such a distance. He wanted the number of appointments of Extra Deputy Conservators increased. The minimum salary of Provincial officers must be raised to Rs. 300, *i.e.*, two-thirds of the pay of the Imperial Service men. He recommended that the period of retirement should be 25 years of service. The period of three years probation was not wanted and one year was enough.

In reply to Mr. Fisher, witness said that almost all the subjects taught in the Forest College, excepting forestry, were taught in the Engineering College, and the teaching in the Engineering College was a better ground work for the teaching at Dehra Dun.

QUESTION OF FAMILY PENSIONS.

Mr. D. O. Witt, Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, stated that the consensus of opinion was in favour of the institution of an open competition for candidates instead of nomination. He also advocated the physical test for selection. His opinion, based on experience, was that the recruitment from the Provincial Service to the Imperial Service would not be beneficial to the service. This was not specially due to any want of training in England but to the character of the men. As regards the recruitment of Indians to the Imperial Service, if a man after training in India had been engaged in the Provincial Service for a number of years and showed by experience that he was fit to be taken on to the Imperial Service, he might be sent to England for training. But he would not fix any number, nor should the selection be based on any seniority. That should be left entirely to the discretion of the Government and should not give rise to any claim for selection.

Asked as to whether he was against the selection of Indians for the Imperial Service, witness said that the Provincial Service afforded good privileges for them, and the pension rules especially were more in their favour than for the members of the Imperial Service. An officer should not be put in charge of divisions before two years of training. He advocated the creation of a Family Pension Fund managed by Government in the same way as that of the Civil Service.

In reply to Mr. Sly, Mr. Witt said that he would lower the age-limit in the open competition. He would prefer a candidate from a Science College to a candidate who had other educational qualifications. He said that a charge allowance must be given to officers when they were put in charge of divisions.

FEELING BETWEEN THE SERVICES.

Rao Bahadur Srinivasalu Naidu, of the Provincial Forest Services, Central Provinces, said that men who possessed Natural Science degrees in the Universities should be eligible for election to the Imperial Service, because only English University men were eligible now and the Indian University men were completely shut out. He would send these men to England. He considered this form of recruitment better. He would limit the number of recruits from the Ranger class to the Provincial Service to 25 per cent. He would reduce the period of probation from three years to one. He advocated the maintenance of the two divisions of the service, Imperial and Provincial, but in a modified form from the present. Now there was a silent antipathy between the two divisions of service, as members of one service had no access to the other. There were, in the Provincial Service, men who were competent enough to be promoted to the Imperial Service. He would agree to paying European officers a higher salary or an extra allowance for their coming out from a distant country. He thought that with the removal of certain distinctions in the service the service would be satisfied.

Twenty-five years was a sufficiently long period of service before retirement.

In reply to Mr. Sly, witness said that he considered it would be of great advantage to give study-leave to members of the Provincial Service and that some special consideration, regarding pay, should be shown to these officers, so that they might be able to cover their passage expenses, as the pay of the Provincial Service men was very low. Asked as to whether competent men were not reluctant to join the Forest Service, witness said that he did not think it was so and that among those he had come into contact with in the service, he had found several competent men.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS.

ANOMALIES IN PAYMENT OF OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Colonel J. C. C. Perkin, D.S.O., Comptroller of Military Accounts, was examined in connection with his department. He said that civilians did well in the department. As regards the appointment of Indians, he thought they might do well, but he had not much experience of them, as there were only a few Indians in the department. He was not prepared to answer whether the door of the department should be open to Indians and a fixed number of appointments be given to them. He did not consider that the starting pay of Rs. 300 given to the civilians was too low, as after one year they got a salary of Rs. 400.

Civilian officers could do the work of both the auditing and the disbursing branches. He would have the civilian officers drawn from men with University qualifications.

Major M. E. L. Bruce, representative of military officers in the Military Finance Department, said that the officers now came out on very small pay and had few prospects. They wanted the salaries raised and they should have a guarantee of promotion. In the scheme that was to take effect from 1915 or 1916, the benefit would be only to a few officers who were well off but not to the junior officers. Owing to the slow promotion, an officer when he became a Major would be getting smaller pay than a Major in the Indian Army.

The Commission at this point rose for the day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CRUELTY TO BULLOCKS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

Sir,—May I invite your attention to the brutality and cruelty that is daily practised on the unfortunate bullocks that are employed in hauling heavy loads, usually under the most appalling conditions? Surely, a city like Bombay can boast of a branch of the S. P. C. A. If not, have not the police authority to intervene? While walking through the docks only yesterday I noticed several animals drawing heavy loads and their necks, under the wooden yokes, were red and raw with open wounds. These were by no means isolated cases. That such conditions of wanton cruelty should exist in our midst, and that they should bear grievously on the most hard-working and patient of animals, is a disgrace not only to the owners of the animals, but to those responsible for the suppression of cruelty.

LOVER OF ANIMALS.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

CONCERT IN CAMP.

An excellent concert took place last evening at the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Camp at Colaba, Major Hawes, V.D., presiding. The audience included a large number of guests who thoroughly appreciated the programme provided by the Entertainment Committee. The stage was tastefully decorated under the direction of C.S.M.I. W. J. Chapple, R.A. Mr. Seymour Dove acted as accompanist.

The proceedings opened with a pianoforte solo by Mr. Dove and this was followed by a song by Mr. A. Watson who was given an encore. The violin solos of Mrs. R. P. Mears were highly appreciated and a humourous recitation by Lieut. P. H. Retallack was much applauded. There were several other songs which were given by Mr. J. T. Hawes, R.N., Mrs. Wellings, Capt. M. H. Sowerby, Sergt.-Major W. J. Chapple, while Gunner S. J. Stevens did some smart lightning sketches.

Mr. Henry William Disney has been appointed Recorder of Great Grimsby, in place of the late Mr. Isaac Saunders Leadam. Mr. Disney was called by Lincoln's Inn in 1884, and practises as a special pleader on the Midland Circuit.

BOMBAY A. D. C.

PERFORMANCE OF "THE QUAKER GIRL."

The Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club played "The Quaker Girl" at the Excelsior Theatre last night, and a large audience appeared to be thoroughly delighted with the production.

There were the usual faults inevitable in the first night performance of any amateur company, the chief one being an exceedingly long drawn-out first act. The first act of "The Quaker Girl" is very prosy, not to say dull, and even a professional company finds it very hard work to maintain the interest of the audience. It could be cut with advantage, and the A. D. C., would be well advised to use the pruning knife on it. Last night it was very late when the performance was over for the curtain did not fall on the second act, with another act still to be played, until half past twelve.

It would be foolish to say that the first act did not drag. It did, and the fault was the play's, as much as the players. The second act, in which there is plenty of life and movement, went with a rare swing, and almost without exception the company did excellently. The singing and dancing particularly were excellent, notably the dances by Mrs. T. Croft as Phœbe and Capt. Meade as Jeremiah, and by Mr. Croft as Tony and Mrs. Binning as Prudence. Mrs. Croft and Mrs. Binning were both uniformly good throughout, and to their acting, singing and dancing was due much of the success of the production.

Mr. Croft was a lively and irrepressible Tony Choate, while Capt. Meade was very funny as Jeremiah. Mr. Rooke played Prince Carlo, and his singing of "Come to the Ball" was deservedly applauded. Mr. Douglas was a very irascible Chief of Police, and Mr. D. Wilson did well as Capt. Charteris.

The other parts were acceptably played by Mrs. Street, Miss Flynn, Mrs. Philby, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Sandford, Mr. Dodds, Mr. Medley and Mr. F. Wilson.

Mr. A. Louis Cowen was responsible for the production, and must have worked very hard to bring the chorus and the orchestra to the high pitch of excellence which they attained.

"The Quaker Girl" will be played again to-night, to-morrow and Saturday night.

A NOTABLE GOLDEN WEDDING.

QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO MR. AND MRS. MORGAN RICHARDS.

The Queen sent the following message of congratulation to Mr. and Mrs. John Morgan Richards, the parents of the late Mrs. Craigie ("John Oliver Hobbes"), on the occasion of a presentation dinner given by their friends at the Hotel Cecil to celebrate their golden wedding in mail week.

Pray accept my best wishes for your golden wedding.—Mary R.

In the words of Sir George Riddell, who presided, Mr. Richards has altered the face of English newspapers—through the development of "display" advertisements—since he came over from America in 1867.

Acknowledging the gift of a Georgian gilt centrepiece and vases, and replying to the toast of his health, Mr. Richards who is the head of the firm of John Morgan Richards and Sons, export druggists, said: "There are people who almost shudder at the word advertisement. There are those who call it vulgar acclaim. I take a very different view. I say that advertising is the live wire of all commerce, of all enterprise and of all progress in all departments of the world's work."

MRS. RICHARDS' HAPPY SPEECH.

The speech of the evening was that of Mrs. Richards. She told how, when she first came to England, she thought all the women cold. She had since learned to love them, and they had been very kind to her.

"Last summer," she said, "I had so many flowers sent to me and I wished to goodness—(laughter)—that I had a dish large enough to hold all the rose My wish has come true This wonderful thing (pointing to the handsome present—a golden rose bowl with attendant vases) will hold them all. I shall name all the roses after the people here to-night." (Cheers.) As showing her universal love for the English people, she told how she had gone the other day to the house of a friend who said: "Oh! you horrid creature, do you still love Lloyd George?"

"Yes," she said, "ten thousand times yes." (Laughter.)

SEVENTY MILES ON A STRETCHER.

A case of bush gallantry and endurance has come under the notice of the Victorian Bush Nurses' Association. The wife of a settler in Dargo, which is far in the back blocks of Gippsland, was severely injured by a kick from a horse. A bush nurse who was in the district was called in, and she said nothing could be done for the woman unless she could get medical attendance. The nearest hospital was seventy miles away, but this did not deter four plucky settlers, who offered to carry the woman to hospital. The patient was placed on a stretcher and the four farmers carried her over seventy miles of bush tracks to the hospital. The journey took four days several creeks and rivers having to be forded.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharge (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

THE NEW CHURCH FOR JACOB CIRCLE.

The ninth annual meeting of the Bombay Diocesan Church Society, was held last evening in the hall of the Cathedral Girls' School, the Bishop of Bombay taking the chair.

The Rev. G. F. Harvey, Hon. Secretary, read the ninth annual report which stated that in 1914 the committee would be called upon to make large payments to meet the grants already made but not yet paid, and which amounted to over Rs. 20,000. In addition to these, grants that might be made in 1914 would probably amount to between Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 10,000. Regarding the Jacob Circle scheme, the report stated that to date about Rs. 12,000 had been subscribed to the building fund, leaving only Rs. 6,000 to be collected to make up the sum of Rs. 18,000 which the Diocese was asked to subscribe, for the purpose of building a Church and School and Minister's house at Jacob's Circle. The Committee hoped that the building operations would be commenced this year, and if their expectations were realised Rs. 6,000 due from the Diocese would be required.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, treasurer, in his report stated that the donations were Rs. 1,067 more than in 1912. This was due to a large amount having been received from the Indian Church Aid Association to whom the best thanks of the Society were due. The I. C. A. A. grants amounted to Rs. 2,661-6-2 during the year under review as compared with Rs. 1,542-14-7 in 1912.

The collections were Rs. 279-9 less and the Faculty Fees Rs. 90 less than in 1912.

The grants paid by the Society amounted to Rs. 9,159-3-0. This was the largest amount ever paid by the Society in one year, being about Rs. 2,000 more than the Rs. 7,122-5 paid in 1910.

In submitting his report Mr. Aston said that they were still in need of funds, and he hoped that his appeal would meet with a generous response.

The chairman in adopting the report said he had received a letter from the Improvement Trust stating that the plot which they required in Jacob Circle would be given to them by the Board, and the building would be soon under construction.

The report was then adopted.

The Rev. R. Athavle then explained the Jacob Circle Scheme. He stated that the people in that locality had no suitable place for worship. The locality was full of poor people but they still got little outside help and they had to occupy a room in a chawl for worship.

The following gentlemen were re-appointed to their offices:—

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, treasurer, Mr. Johnston, hon. architect, Mr. Weldon, auditor, and Rev. G. F. Harvey, hon. secretary.

A DISHONEST CASHIER.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Dalton charged Shivshunker Narayan, a Hindu, with breach of trust in respect of Rs. 259 belonging to Mr. Sarkis Guevereck, manager of the French Motor-car Company.

The accused was a cashier in the French Motor-car Company and had received Rs. 259 from the bill collector which amount he misappropriated.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 350, out of which Rs. 259 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

STUDENT'S SUICIDE AFTER A FAILURE.

At the last matriculation examination of the Bombay University Shevaji Vinayek Oak, a Hindu, aged seventeen failed and appeared to suffer keen disappointment. He purchased a quantity of opium on Tuesday night, and swallowed it before going to bed He was found unconscious and breathing heavily and was taken to hospital, where he subsequently died.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning, when a verdict of suicide was recorded.

Mr. George William Mills, of Handsworth, retired jeweller, left net personality £6,141. The residue of his property, after payment of various legacies, he left as to one-fifth upon trust for his son Charles Lewis (whose whereabouts are unknown) for a period of 10 years or until definite news of his death or whereabouts be obtained, and if there shall be no trace of him at the end of this period, his portion is to be divided among the testator's daughters.

A deputation consisting of six Unionists and six Liberals from Warrington, Mr. Harold Smith's constituency, returned from Ireland, where they had spent a week studying the Irish question. The expenses of the trip were borne by Lady Greenall, of Walton Hall. Among the conclusions arrived at are—that where the Nationalists have control the rates are high and the conditions unsatisfactory; that in the agricultural districts the Land Acts are gradually effecting a peaceful revolution, and that the Home Rule Bill, if passed, would seriously retard the progress of the country.

YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU
The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

LANCASHIRE CRICKETER DEAD.

The death is announced in his sixty-first year of Mr. Richard Howe, of Bryawood, Wilmslow Road, Wimslow, at one time a member of the Lancashire county cricket team. Mr. Howe had also played for Manchester, and was for several years captain of the Deaton cricket eleven.

KINEMATOGRAPH INGENUITY.

At a kinematograph entertainment in the Alps it was found that there was no sheet available large enough for the pictures. Accordingly, says the "Cinema," the pictures were thrown out of a window across a ravine on to a mountain side covered with snow. They were remarkably brilliant and pure in tone. Mr. Edison's son, adds this technical paper, "has succeeded in projecting kinematograph images on to clouds or smoke."

THE CHURCH AND SOCIALISM.

The Rev. Conrad Noel, one of the pioneers of the Socialist movement in Great Britain, has resigned his membership of the British Socialist Party, with which he has been actively associated since its formation. He states that he feels he can do much more effective work by confining his activities to permeating the Church with Socialist teachings, and he will, therefore, devote his whole time to Church work.

THE CITY AND DAYLIGHT SAVING.

At the wish of the Court of Common Council the Lord Mayor will introduce a deputation to the Prime Minister in suport of the Daylight Saving Bill. The question was raised at a meeting of the Court by the receipt of a letter from Mr. William Willett asking for the co-operation of the City Corporation. In spite of a certain amount of opposition, a resolution in favour of the Lord Mayor taking action, moved by Mr. Gunton and seconded by Deputy Wallace, was carried by an overwhelming majority.

GOVERNMENT AND THE STAGE.

The Home Office has decided to drop the Children (Employment Abroad) Bill, designed to safeguard the interests of young people accepting stage engagements abroad and to embody its provisions in a much wider measure now in preparation, regulating the whole field of theatrical engagements. This measure has been taken as a result of the plight to which many of the stranded actors and actresses in "The Romance of India," which was to have been produced at Earl's Court, have been reduced.

SUNDAY FIRING AT BISLEY.

The announcement was made in mail week that the Council of the National Rifle Association had decided to throw open their ranges at Bisley for Sunday shooting. This course has been urged upon the Council for some years at the general meetings of the members of the Association in London and at Bisley Camp, and the reply Lord Cheylesmore, the chairman of the Council, has invariably given was that the subject was under consideration, and that when the Council thought there was a real necessity for it the ranges should be at once thrown open. For many months the Government ranges adjoining the Bisley ranges have been used for class-firing on Sundays.

MAGNETISM IN WATCHES.

"Are watches and clocks sensitive to personal magnetism?" The manager of a large London watchmaking firm stated; "In my experience watches that go perfectly in the pocket of one man will behave irregularly in the pocket of another. I do not believe temperature of the body or any magnetic influence has anything to do with it. It is the action of the body of the wearer. A watch that keeps time in the pocket of a man who walks with light foot-steps will gain quickly when on a man who puts his heels down hard and moves about more heavily." One watchmaker said he knew of a man whose personal magnetism was such that clocks had been known to disappear when he left a building. One man declares that he has noticed irregularity on the part of clocks in rooms in which he has slept.

EXTRAVAGANT PRINCE.

Debts to the amount of £280,000 have been incurred by the young Prince de Tonnay Charente, it was stated in the first Paris Civil Court. Most of this sum has been lost in gambling. At the request of the Prince's father, the Duc de Mortemart, the Court appointed a trustee to administer the rest of his fortune. The Prince de Tonnay Charente early in life acquired the habit of gambling and exaggerated extravagance. In 1907, when he was married, his total indebtedness amounted to £160,000, and he was only able to meet his liabilities with his father's help. Since then, according to the evidence, far from profiting from the lessons of the past he has contracted fresh debts amounting to more than £120,000. It was, therefore, decided by the Court to appoint M. Boret to administer the Prince's estate, and to prevent further extravagances on his part.

COLONEL FINED UNDER INSURANCE ACT.

Col. Arthur Hare Vincent, Pleasance Court, Dorment Park, near East Grinstead, was summoned at Oxted Police Court, on Jan. 19 for not having provided stamps for the insurance cards of two of his employees. It was stated that defendant had paid nothing since the Act came into force for his gardener and a housemaid. The magistrates imposed a fine of £2-10-0 in each case, and ordered the defendant to pay the arrears and costs, the penalties altogether totalling £8-10-2. Defendant entered the Court just as the case had finished, and stated that Pleasance Court was entirely his wife's property, and he disclaimed responsibility for paying the insurance money. The chairman intimated that they coud not alter their decision. Defendant: What is the alternative? The chairman: Imprisonment. Defendant: I will take it. Later, however, Col. Vincent applied that payment of the penalty should be postponed for a week in order that he might consult a solicitor, and the request was granted.

ANOTHER "MILKMAID" OFFER

to the readers of the "Bombay Gazette"

The Proprietors of Milkmaid Brand Condensed Milk

ARE MAKING A SPECIAL CONCESSION BY REDUCING THE PRICE

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY

OF THOSE THREE TANGIBLE ECONOMIES

MILKMAID CHOCOLATE and MILK

MILKMAID COCOA and MILK

MILKMAID COFFEE and MILK

No Trouble! No Wastage! Made in One Minute!

A Cup of Chocolate, Cocoa or Coffee with its due proportion of Sugar and Milk by simply adding boiling water.

Full directions to be found on Each Tin

To all Readers of the "Bombay Gazette" presenting the following Coupon to Messrs. DINSHAW NAMDAR & Co., Crawford Market or Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co., Princess Street

A Special Discount will be allowed of One Anna per each Large Tin or Two Small Tins

USUAL PRICES

	As.	P.
Large Size Tins	8	6
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CUT OUT THIS COUPON

MILKMAID MIXTURE OFFER
SPECIAL REDUCTION COUPON
CLOSING DATE 8 MARCH, 1914 "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SPECIAL CONCESSION PRICES

	As.	P.
Large Size Tins	7	6
Two Small Size Tins	8	0

ARMY ORDERS.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Feb. 10.

The 129th Baluchis at Ferozepore, who will form the Simla Detachment this season, has been ordered to despatch the main party so as to arrive at their destination by 25th March next, the Gun Detachment to be sent 15 days before them.

Owing to scarcity the moves of 2nd Lancers and 11th Lancers between Saugor and Delhi, and vice-versa, have been postponed till 1914-15.

As it is likely there may be no accommodation in the temporary quarters at Hongkong for officers' families of the 40th Pathans and the 75th Punjabis, sanction has been accorded to grant of free troopship passage to England for them should they desire it. Such families will not, however, be entitled to return passage to India or passage from England to Hongkong on rejoining.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

STAFF.

OOTACAMUND, Feb. 7.

Capt. E. K. Squires, Royal Engineers, on transfer to the Military Works Services, is posted to the Poona District.

REGIMENTAL.

Lieut. R. B. Harward, 83th Carnatic Infantry is transfered to the 73rd Carnatic Infantry.

7th Rajputs.—Capt. C. A. G P. Meadows, Double Company Commander pro tem is confirmed in that appointment vice Lieut. Colonel Hood retired.

Capt. F. Etheridge, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander pro tem.

5th Light Infantry.—Major C. S. Stooks, Double Company Commander to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieutenant-Colonel E. V. Martin appointed Commandant.

LEAVE.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave :—

Lieut-Colonel J. McC. Maxwell, Royal Field Artillery, 6 months, in India, Private Affairs.

Capt. H. J. Blockley, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment, 6 months in and ex India, Private Affairs

Major F. Fisher, 98th Infantry, 1 year ex India, Private Affairs.

Lieut. M. Dockrell, 116th Mahrattas, 8 months, ex India, Combined.

Lieut. H. C. L. Minchin, 125th Rifles, 8 months, ex India, Combined.

Lieut H. J. Huxford, 125th Rifles, 8 months, ex India, Combined.

Capt. W. P. Pearse, atttached Supply and Transport Corps, 5 months, ex India, Combined.

Lieut-Colonel A. H. Williams, 91st Punjabis, 3 months, ex India, General

Major S. B. Watson, 64th Pioneers, 8 months, ex India, Combined.

Capt. C. W. Bushell, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners, 8 months, ex India, Combined.

Lieut. B. A. Rudkin, 80th Carnatic Infantry, 8 months, ex India, Combined.

Lieut. C. T. Wright-Warren, 80th Carnatic Infantry, 8 months, ex India, Combined.

Lieut. J. F. O'Brien, 1st Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, 12 months, ex India, General.

Capt. H. W. T. Elam, Royal-Field Artillery, 8 months, ex India, General.

Lieut. C. W. Bayne-Jardine, Royal Field Artillery, 6 months, ex India, General.

Lieut-Colonel A. T. I. Lilly, Royal Army Medical Corps, 6 months, in India, General.

Capt. R. T. Arundell, 2nd Rajput Light Infantry, 8 months, ex India, Combined.

Capt. E. H. C. Brander, 2nd Rajput Light Infantry, 8 months, ex India, Combined.

Capt. H. B. Skinner, 2nd Rajput Light Infantry, 8 months, ex India, Combined.

Capt. C. D. Noyes, 2nd Rajput Light Infantry, 8 months ex India, Combined

Major J. S. Kendall, 21st Punjabis, 3 months, in India Command.

DELHI, Feb. 11.

Brigader-General Johnson, Commanding the Dehra Dun Brigade, has been granted six months' leave.

VOLCANO INSTITUTE.

UNDERGROUND ROOMS FOR SEISMIC APPARATUS.

Mr. Emmanuel Friedlaender, who is a permanant resident at Naples, and a very wealthy man, and who, a few years ago, nearly succeeded in founding an International Volcanological Institute in that city, has now built one on his own account. It is situated just beneath his beautiful villa on the Vomero, not far from the Castle of St. Elmo, and is already fitted up with seismic apparatus in full working order. The institute forms the three lowest storeys of the whole house, and the lowest of all is underground, and lighted only by electricity.

On visiting the place, I (the correspondent of the *Daily Mail*) found it to contain chemical and spectroscopic laboratories, a library, a complete workshop with turning lathe for metal-work, a dark chamber for developing photographs, and a large room for collections of volcanic stones, most of which lie about in big cases, ready to be arranged in cupboards and sets of drawers. Corridors lined with shining white tiles lead to the subterranean rooms, the floors of which are laid on the living rock. So bright is the place that one has no sensation of being shut out from daylight. The walls are more than four feet thick. The two upper floors of the institute have immense arched windows overlooking the whole of the Bay of Naples. Mr. Friedlaender's two assistants, Dr. Lehmann and Dr. de Fiore, are already at their posts, and though many details have yet to be completed the whole is already worth a visit. Mr. Friedlaender lived a few years ago for three months on the island in Japan devastated by the recent eruption, and described it to me as a beautiful place, the volcano being much like Vesuvius and about the same height. Mr. Friedlaender had several friends at Kagosima, and has written to them in the hope that he may receive news that they are safe.

MR. BALFOUR ON BELIEF.

THE BASIS OF KNOWLEDGE ANALYSED.

NEED OF A THEISTIC SETTING.

Before a scarcely diminished audience Mr. Balfour, on January 21, in his fifth Gifford Lecture, began the discussion of what he described as a more difficult and complicated topic than the emotions and moral sentiments treated in the last two lectures. He promised to avoid technical metaphysical terminology, but he could not help asking them to look at familiar things from an unusual angle. He proposed to take our body of everyday beliefs and of scientific beliefs, to look at that body both from the causal or genetic point of view and from the logical and rational aspect, and to place the results side by side.

A PERSONAL ALLUSION.

At this point Mr. Balfour made a personal remark which deeply interested his audience. He had, he said, been charged with having, in writings published many years ago, attempted to promote scepticism in the interests of orthodoxy. It was not only incompetent and unfriendly critics who had accused him of showing how difficult it is to accept ordinary and elementary ideas, in order to argue that, as knowledge is beyond us, we had better accept the beliefs that are most agreeable to us, and that, as everything is illusory, we had better make our illusions as pleasant as possible. "That," he said, "has been my view." His plea had always been in the interests of rationality, and that it should be the object of those who approach knowledge from the widest standpoint to place belief in the most reasonable framework.

Turning to his immediate subject, he said that one of the difficulties lies in the fact that everyone is willing to see other people's beliefs in the double light to which he had referred, but no one is willing to apply the same test to his own. We all see that our neighbour's beliefs are the result of their experiences in childhood, their education, their general social surroundings, and the psychological atmosphere in which they live. We all agree that historical causes have influenced the development of belief in historical times, but we shrink from applying these canons of criticism to ourselves. Our own beliefs, like the beliefs from which we most differ, are part of a causal series and can be genetically explained, and their history goes back through the social history of the community.

How, he asked, does it come about that there is a coincidence between a rational series which is a logical justification of beliefs and a causal series in which reason does not appear till the latest stages, and then only as one of a set of psychological influences? This question, he said, had never been faced directly and fully. Could it be answered by a reference to natural selection or to selection in some form? It is true that anyone who mistakes the character of the world into which he is born will perish, and that those who make right judgment have the best chance of surviving and leaving offspring. But it is absurd to say that man's powers of discourse and man's insight, limited though it may be, into areas of time and space in which he has no interest whatsoever can have been bred into us by the necessity of obtaining food and of ousting others in the struggle for existence.

CRITICISM OF THE EMPIRICS.

The rest of the lecture was devoted to a criticism of the empirical philosophy which assigns a privileged position to knowledge derived from experience. He objected to any bisection of knowledge, and he drew attention to the fact that all philosophical controversies rage and always have raged, over the very question as to what experience means as to whether we can infer from it, and as to what we can infer from it.

Locke had written that "one unerring mark by which a man may know whether he is a lover of truth in earnest is by not entertaining a belief in a proposition with greater assurance than the proofs that it is built upon will warrant." The words, "with greater assurance than the proofs that it is built upon will warrant," became Mr. Balfour's text. Leslie Stephen, he said, had called this a platitude. Is it a platitude? Did Locke, did Leslie Stephen, attach upon it? Could the world go on if everybody acted upon it? He appealed for a more courageous view, and he insisted that if the world were suddenly to begin to examine what we believe by the exact amount of assurance which the proofs will warrant, the whole possibility of carrying on practical or even speculative life would come to an end.

He asked them to consider the possibility of the education of youth on these terms. The response came in a laugh from the audience; and Mr. Balfour went on to point out that when we come to years of discretion we find ourselves possessed of a body of beliefs and judgments which have been instilled into us, and which we hold without any reason at all.

Reminding them that what he had in mind was not religion or philosophy, but what is called commonsense, he asked if they would advise a young man not to enter into practical life until he had made up his mind about these various propositions and the exact degrees of assurance with which he could hold them. It would be ludicrous to start in life without accepting many propositions about which it is easy to argue, and about which philosophers ought to argue, but which even philosophers hold with greater assurance than the facts warrant, Let them read Locke's own efforts to get outside the circle of sensations and impressions to the external world in which he firmly believed Let them turn to psychology for the evidence of each other's existence. He did not want to annoy or to puzzle anyone, but to suggest a sceptical view; he only wished them to face the facts about knowledge in a scientific spirit.

FUTURE LECTURES.

In conclusion, Mr. Balfour indicated the results at which he hoped to arrive in the next five lectures. He hoped to show that there are inevitable processes of thought which are not logical, and further that there are probable beliefs of profound importance for practical life. For himself he utterly rejected any scheme of knowledge built simply upon *a priori* doctrines, and he equally rejected the empirical system which held sway in Great Britain when he was young and which is still largely accepted by ordinary educated men and by many of science. He believed that a confusion between causes and reasons vitiates the whole process of empirical thought, and he would try to show that, when we look at scientific knowledge genetically, we find that there are tendencies running through the whole length of this great and splendid history which it is impossible to attribute to any principle accepted by *a priori* philosophy or by empirical philosophy. He hoped to prove that all their tendencies and inferences which though they are independent of sound reasoning, are not contrary to it, have moulded our body of knowledge, and that without them we should not possess our body of knowledge.

SIR CECIL SPRING RICE.

MAKES GOOD PROGRESS TOWARDS RECOVERY.

In view of the absence of the British Ambassador from the diplomatic dinner at the White House last night, the diplomatic reception last week, and the recent British ball in New York which Lady Spring Rice alone attended, and in view of the recent discussion about his health, it may be as well to say that he is not suffering from any return of the serious illness which he had last autumn' wired the New York correspondent on January 2.

That illness was hyperthyroidism, and though his convalescence from it was slow the Ambassador seems on the fair road to recovery. He has been for some time fulfilling his official duties in their entirety. He supervises the work of the Embassy. He pays frequent visits to the State Department where he holds long conversations with the Secretary of State and other officials. He interchanges frequent calls with friends, officials, and colleagues, entertains informally and is accessible to every one, including the reporters of the American Press. But his doctor forbids him to dine out, take journeys, or make speeches.

This, to some extent, is unfortunate, as it has prevented his making a second visit to Canada and his acceptance of invitations to some important banquets But, so far as Canada is concerned, he has had in the last few months the Prime Minister and Mr. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, as his guests, and, as I can personally testify, his inability to attend such functions as the Pilgrims' dinner is fully understood. This medical prohibition, moreover, is giving the Ambassador the leisure necessary to make himself at home in his new post, to make up ground lost during his illness, and to cultivate personal relationship with the Government. There need be no doubt as to his physical ability to do that.

FINANCE AND WAR.

NEGLECT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN LESSON.

Mr. Edgar Crammond recently delivered an address to the Aldershot Military Society at the Prince Consort's Library on "Finance and War," and uttered a warning against the dangers of neglecting to profit by the findings of the Royal Commission on the War in South Africa as to the inadequacy of our financial preparations for the Boer War.

Mr. Crammond said that although the question of financial preparation for war is second in importance only to the question of naval and military preparation, it has hitherto been practically ignored by Britain. The consideration of the question might be approached from two points of view—the necessity of the provision of a war chest or some form of gold reserve for purely naval and military purposes, and the provision of a gold reserve which would help to maintain credit and thus enable the financial institutions and the commerce of the country to overcome the disturbance of war. At the time of Franco-German War of 1870 the international financial system, as we now know it was only in embryo. The total losses of France in killed, wounded, and prisoners were 21,500 officers and 702,000 men, and the cost, including the indemnity of £200,000,000 was £544,000,000. Germany's losses were 6,247 officers and 123,400 men and her military expenses amounted to £77,500,000. On the outbreak of war Prussia possessed a war chest of £4,500,000 and Bismark stated that but for this she would not have been able to gain the two days' start which prevented the invasion of the whole of the right bank of the Rhine.

As to more recent conflicts Mr. Crammond said that in the South African War which lasted over 31 months, the total British forces employed numbered 448,000 men, our losses in killed and wounded amounted to 44,700 men and the direct cost was £211,000,000. The Russo-Japanese War lasted for about 19 months and the Japanese military forces numbered upwards of 1,000,000 men. Their losses were about 135,000 men, and the direct cost was £203,094,000.

The Balkan wars lasted, taken altogether, for about 34 weeks, the number of troops employed was over 1,100,000, the losses in killed and wounded were estimated at 348,000, and the total cost at £346,000,000.

Mr. Crammond went on to say that the experiences gained in these three wars could not be said to have afforded any very definite guide as to the financial conditions that would be created on the outbreak of a war between the Powers constituting the Triple Alliance and those represented by the Dual Alliance or the Triple Entente, as in those wars the great financial centres of the world were not directly involved. A very different financial position would be created in the event of a general conflagration in Europe, in which case all the principal monetary centres of the world, with the exception of New York would be directly involved. The average daily disbursements of the six principal European Powers in time of war had been estimated as follows:—Great Britain, £800,000; France, £1,800,000; Russia, £2,250,000; Germany, £2,200,000; Austria-Hungary, £1,000,000; Italy, £750,000—a total of £8,800,000, or nearly nine times the present daily peace expenditure. It was not easy for some of the Powers to finance their present peace expenditures, and it was obvious that it would be futile for them to expect to obtain any appreciable proportion of the vast increase of expenditure which war will necessitate from additional taxation. Upon financial grounds alone it is clear, therefore, that the war policy of most of the great Powers must be founded upon the assumption that the next great war will be a very brief one.

Taking our Army and the Navy together we should probably require during the first two months of war at least £100,000,000, and no provision whatever, either by way of a war chest or of a reserve of gold in the banks, had been made for the raising of this vast sum, so that the Government would be compelled to go to the public for a great war loan at a time when the City was in a state of financial panic.

Mr. Crammond referred to the remarks in the report of the Royal Commission on the War in South Africa as to the inadequacy of our financial preparations for that war, and said that he feared that if we should become directly involved in a European war in the course of the next 12 months it would be found that, so far as financial preparation for war were concerned, we have not profited in the least by our costly experiences in South Africa, and that when the critical moment arrives the mobilization of the Army and the Navy will be retarded in a most disastrous manner by reason of this neglect. We had not only neglected the provision of funds for the mobilization of the Army and Navy and for their immediate needs during the first two months of war, but we were utterly unprepared for war on the commercial side. He ventured to urge the creation of a war chest, a sum in gold of not less than £15,000,000.

The National Trust has decided to take up an option of purchasing High Downs Heath with the hill top, which surmounts it, known as High Down Ball, a notable Surrey landmark near Godalming. An appeal for £5,500 will shortly be made to the public; and it is suggested that the acquisition may be made as a memorial to Miss Octavia Hill.

A Divisional Court composed of Mr. Justice Ridley and Mr. Justice Bankes refused an application for a *rule nisi* calling on the Rev. R. Medding, rector of Lee, Kent, to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of Court by commenting on an action which is pending. The action is brought by the churchwardens against a former bellringer, and they claim that certain hand-bells in the possession of the defendant belong to them. The comment of which the defendant complained was made in the parish magazine.

UNITED STATES TRUSTS

WALL STREET VIEW OF PRESIDENT WILSON.

THE "SOFT PEDAL."

On January 22 President Wilson personally laid before a Joint Session of Congress the fundamental principles of his legislative programme dealing with Trusts and big businesses.

He presented the case, he said, as it lay in the opinion of the country, reiterating that private monopoly was indefensible and intolerable. Conscientious business men throughout the country would not be satisfied until the practices deprecated by public opinion were corrected.

The president appealed for an atmosphere of friendliness and co-operation while the problem was being handled, declaring that "the atmosphere of accommodation and mutual understanding which they now breathed with so much refreshment was a matter for sincere congratulation."

He continued: "What we are purposing to do is happily not to hamper or interfere with business, as enlightened business men prefer to do it, or in any sense to put it under a ban. Antagonism between business and the Government is over. We are now about to give expression to the best judgment of America to what we know to be the business conscience and honour of the land. The Government and business men are ready to meet each other halfway in a common effort to square business methods with both public opinion and the law."

The chief points which the President recommended as a basis for legislation were as follow:—

(1) The effectual prohibition of interlocking directorates of great corporations, banks, railroads, and industrial, commercial and public service bodies.

(2) A law conferring on the Inter-State Commerce Commission power to superintend and regulate the financial operations by which railroads should in future be supplied with money needed for the proper development and improvement of transportation facilities. In this connection Dr. Wilson made clear his opinion that the prosperity of the railroads and the prosperity of the country were inseparable.

(3) The definition of "hurtful restraints of trade," referred to in the Sherman Law, by explicit legislation supplementary to the law.

(4) The creation of an Inter-State Trade Commission to aid the Courts, and to act as a clearing house for information that would help business men to conform with the law.

(5) Legislation that would ensure penalties and punishments falling on the individuals responsible for unlawful business practices.

(6) The prohibition of "holding companies." He also suggested that the voting power of individuals holding shares in numerous corporation should be restricted.

(7) The grant to private individuals of the right to bring suits for redress on facts proven and judgments given in Government suits, and a provision that the statute of Limitations should run only from the date of the conclusion of the Government's action.

President Wilson was applauded when he declared that "the business of our production must be separated from that of transportation," doubtless a reference to the fact that railways owning coal mines and oil wells along their lines have heretofore enjoyed an advantage over independent traders in coal and oil products. As President Wilson left Mr. Underwood and several other members rushed forward to meet and congratulate him. Their example was followed by others, and there was a considerable show of enthusiasm.

A PRISON BATTLE.

SEVEN MEN KILLED IN A BOLT FOR LIBERTY.

An amazing Wild West battle in the State penitentiary was reported on January 22 from McAlester, Oklahoma, where Mr. J. R. Foster, a Federal Judge, the deputy-governor, and two other prison officials were killed, and several others wounded, while attempting to prevent the escape of three convicts. The convicts were eventually killed by pursuing warders, so that the death-roll numbered seven.

The tragedy occurred in the afternoon, when as the convicts were being marched back to their cells, three desperate characters made a bolt for liberty. By some means the men, whose names were C. Reed, T. Lane, and C. Kroontz, had obtained revolvers, and they opened fire on the warders, who attempted to bar their escape.

Reed, who appears to have been the leader of the affair, and who was serving a sentence of forty years for murder, gave the signal by stunning the warder who had charge of the prison gates, and seizing his keys, and the three took to their heels.

The other convicts began a sympathetic demonstration, hindering the officers as much as they could, and the fugitives were able to reach the gates. By this time the alarm had been given, and warders on the walls opened fire, but the desperadoes gained a temporary respite by seizing Miss Mary Foster, the prison stenographer and telephone operator, who happened to be in the gate-house and using her as a shield. The warders immediately ceased fire, but one of the bullets struck the girl and inflicted a serious wound.

Having opened the gates the men dropped their hapless shield, and jumped into a light buggy which was waiting outside. The buggy belonged to Judge Foster, who was making an official visit to the prison, and he joined in the pursuit, with fatal results to himself, for he was one of the first to fall under the hail of bullets with which the fugitives endeavoured to cover their retreat.

The deputy governor of the prison, Mr. P. Gates, who headed a party of mounted warders, was also killed in the running fight which ensued, as were Mr. H. H. Grover, the prison Bertillon expert, and a warder named Godfrey.

The exasperated pursuers did not spare their bullets, and when the buggy was stopped by a shot bringing down the horse the three convicts were found riddled with bullets.

The men appear to have made their plans for a general outbreak, but the remainder of the convicts were overawed by the guards, and there were no escapes. A turnkey named Martin and a guard named Wood were badly wounded in the affray.

EMPIRE GOVERNMENT.

THE AUTHORITY OF THE CROWN.

Mr. Sidney Low delivered the first of a course of nine Rhodes public lectures on "The Governance of the British Empire" at King's College in mail week.

Sir Mortimer Durand, who presided, said that one Colonial Government had recently given this country an example of the way to deal with disorder: and another Dominion had shown us how to train youths to serve their country in time of need.

After describing the Imperial Constitution, the lecturer said that on a superficial view the Empire seemed wanting in nearly all the elements of unity. There was no community of race, language, religion, social habits, tradition, sentiment, or institutions. There was no common coinage, no common rule upon marriage, bankruptcy, commercial contracts, shipping, landownership, immigration. There was actually no common naturalization law, so that a man might be a British subject in one state and an alien in another; but the Postmaster-General recently stated that a Bill would be introduced into Parliament next Session which would embody the principle of uniform naturalization, so that a man who was a citizen in any one part of the Empire would also be a citizen in every other part. Nor had we even a common symbol. Professor Lowell had taken occasion to inform his countrymen that there was no Empire flag. We had the Red Ensign, the White Ensign, the Union Jack, the various Colonial flags but no one banner, like the French Tricolour or the American Stars and Stripes, which any Briton could hoist by sea or land anywhere and at any time.

Where, then, was the common unity to be found? Legally it lay in the supremacy of the Crown and in those vast and comprehensive powers which the law attributed to it. The law did not recognize the British Empire. It recognized only the Dominions and possessions of the Crown, which in its conception was technically the ruler, the administrator, the law giver, and the owner of the whole. It was within the prerogative of the King to disband the entire Militia and other armed force of any colony; to dismiss all the officers; to sell the Australian naval squadron; to set aside every judgment of every Court in the Dominions, and to release every convicted criminal; to hand over British Columbia to the United States, or Queenland to Japan. That was the legal conception, or the legal fiction, for, of course, there was no single one of the things enumarated which the King could even take the first step towards doing. But it was by this assumption or hypothesis of the supreme and universal authority of the Crown that the Empire was held together; and its value was fully recognized by Colonial constitutionalists.

Such was the legal position. The constitutional practice was undergoing change, and the veto power was used very cautiously. In spite of the theoretical and legal supremacy of the Imperial Parliament Colonial opinion was moving towards the conception of an identity and equality of institutions: so that the advice tendered to the King by his Australian or Canadian Ministers should not necessarily be cancelled or superseded by the advice of his British Cabinet. There was no inclination on the part of the oversea peoples to question the supreme authority of the Crown, though there was a disposition to restrain within narrow limits the technical supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. We seemed to be moving towards the creation of an Imperial Privy Council, of some independent body of advisers, like the Judicial Committee, representing the Empire as a whole, rather than any single people or Parliament. Pending the establishment of such a council, the relations between the central and the local governments required for their adjustment and smooth working a liberal supply of tact, forbearance, practical commonsense, and mutual respect.

AN INTERESTING VOLUME.

"FRANCIS BACON OF GRAY'S INN."

The Benchers of Gray's Inn have published a little book recording the commemoration of the tercentenary of Francis Bacon at the Inn. It will be a welcome and a treasured possession, not only among the members of the Inn, but among as many of those to whom Bacon left his memory in his will as may be privileged to receive copies.

The commemorative events here placed on record are the assembly in Hall on October 17, 1908, the 300th anniversary of the day of Bacon's election as Treasurer, and the unveiling of his statue in the South Square of the Inn on June 27, 1912. On the former occasion Mr. Duke, K.C., then Treasurer, spoke of "The Memory of Francis"; on the latter Mr. Balfour spoke of Bacon as a seer and as one who "created, or greatly helped to creat, the atmosphere in which scientific discovery flourishes." Both addresses are printed in this volume, and many persons will be glad to read them and ponder on the thoughts that are in them, because the reading of thoughts such as these "maketh a full man." The association of Bacon with Gray's Inn was long and loving, and the Inn itself is so intimately reminiscent of his life that fancy can travel with ease across three centuries. The Preacher (the Rev. Reginald J. Fletcher), who has edited the publication of the Pension Book of Gray's Inn and who was happily invited by the Bench to write "an explanatory foreword," dwells on Bacon's affection for the Inn as shown by his enterprise in turning "our back field," into gardens and in the "plantinge of trees in the walks." The gardens were of Bacon's making; he designed them, and the garden in the Essay represents that which he brought into being here between 1598 and 1612. It is appropriate, therefore, that the essay "Of Gardens" is reprinted in this volume; it is appropriate, too, that the Essay "Of Masques and Triumphs" finds a place, for there is evidence that Bacon devised dumb shows for Candlemas, 1587, wrote speeches for the mumming in 1594, took a lead in furnishing a masque for the Court of Shrovetide in the following year, and bore the cost of the performance by acompany of Gray's Inn men of "The Maske of Flowers" in 1614.

OLD LONDON IN PERIL.

THE ONLY ANCIENT STREET TO BE DEALT WITH.

AN INDIGNANT PROTEST.

An indignant protest has been drawn from Mr. Guy Laking, Curator of the London Museum, by the proposal of the City Corporation to demolish Cloth Fair, Smithfield, the only ancient street in the metropolis which still remains intact.

What the Corporation intend to do if their scheme is approved by the Local Government Board is to deal with the eastern half of the quaint old street as an insanitary area under Part II of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. This will involve the purchase of twenty-five houses at a cost of about £40,000, and the demolition of more than half that number standing on both sides of the way.

There are also three particularly picturesque houses overhanging the pavement at the western end of Cloth Fair which the Medical Officer of Health declares to be "permanently unwholesome and unfit for human habitation," and these are to be dealt with separately by closing order.

SAID TO BE PAST REPAIR.

The contention of the Corporation, a Pressman was informed at the Guildhall, is simply that a great deal of the property is past repair—"mere lath and plaster rottenness." According to a report by the Sanitary Committee the area, which has a resident population of just over forty, "is insanitary owing to its closeness, narrowness, and bad arrangement." Nothing the owners could do, in the opinion of the Corporation's officers, would make some of the houses reasonably fit to live in.

Mr. Laking maintains, on the other hand, that Cloth Fair is much too precious a relic of Old London to be treated in this summary fashion.

"The street is unique," he told an interviewer. "There are a number of old houses dotted about the City, but nowhere else is there a complete example of a London thoroughfare as London's thoroughfares used to be.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES.

"For a mere fraction of the sum spent on the Crystal Palace it could be preserved intact, and, I am sure, put into a state of repair which would make it quite suitable, and even desirable, for use as offices.

"I know that at present some of the places are in a very bad state indeed, and very likely the area is too congested for residential purposes, but that is no reason why it should be ruthlessly 'cleared.' I understand that the owners are willing to spend almost any sum that may be necessary."

No. 22, Cloth Fair, under the shadow of the Lady Chapel of the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, is the most interesting of the old houses. It was built in 1618 by the Earl of Warwick, who called it Warwick House, and placed his arms upon it, where they are still to be seen.

Old Warwick House is described by the Corporation as "unsatisfactory—has numerous defects, but could be rendered reasonably habitable."

BACK TO THE DAYS OF HENRY VIII.

Cloth Fair as a whole consists mainly of 17th century buildings, but No. 24 (formerly the Dick Whittington Tavern but now unoccupied) must have been built early in the 16th century probably in the reign of Henry VIII.

A Local Government Board inquiry into the clearance scheme may be held.

ONIONS FOR COLDS.

An interesting analysis, which appears in the *Lancet*, of the curative properties of vegetables in common use shows that the kitchen may reasonably be regarded as a medical dispensary of no small worth.

"Claims have been made," says that journal, "in favour of a medicinal action exercised by the onion, leek, or garlic. Onions eaten at night, said Frank Buckland, promote sleep. They also are known to have a diuretic action and to produce perspiration. They are many a house-wife's remedies for coughs and colds and a help to gastric digestion.

The pharmacology of the onion probably rests chiefly on the presence of a powerful sulphur oil—allyl sulphide—which has marked stimulating properties. Onions are credited with being useful in allaying the pains of rheumatism.

The turnip, parsnip, and swede contain a peculiar oily principle which may account for their traditional value as an aperient and diuretic, while their juices are an old country remedy for coughs and hoarseness.

Spinach is a well-known laxative. There is present also a peculiar principle as well as a quantity of iron in organic form.

Carrots have a similar action, and form a considerable part of the meals at certain health resorts in the belief that they materilly assist in the treatment of derangements of the liver and of the biliary processes generally."

WILD DEMONSTRATION.

Views on the President's recommendations as to anti-trust legislation are conflicting, says a New York cable. The Message is generally considered a conservative document, although advocating radical reforms with the application of the soft pedal.

After the publication of President Wilson's Message the trading element made a wild demonstration selling some of the leading issues at fractional concession, on the idea that the document will be without further incentive to speculative sentiment.

These traders later bought back the stocks they had sold, causing a rally, and imparting a strong undertone at the close.

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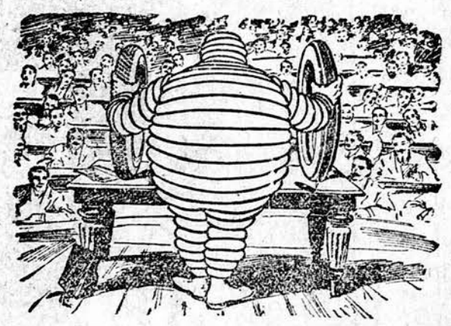

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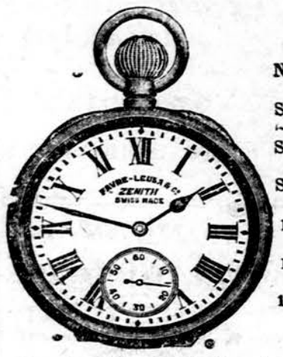

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